# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Brama.

No. 2265.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1871.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

PALL MALL CLUB, 24, SUFFOLK-STREET,

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The Committee.

The Committee.

The Very Reverend the Dean of Armagh.
Frederick Braby, Esq.
Major Brabazon.
W. Lloyd Birkbeck, Esq.
Gilbert Farquhar, Esq.
Further particulars may be had from the Secretary.

INSTITUTION OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS. These will be NO MEETING on WEDNESDAY, 20th March—The Session will open on Thursday, at the Hall of the Society of Arts, Johnstreet, Adelphi.—The Meeting announced to take place at South Kensington on Wednessly is given up, on account of the Opening of the Royal Albert Hall by Her Mejesty on that day.

9, Adelphi-terrace, Strand, London, 16th March, 1871.

INSTITUTION OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS.

Notice—The TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING of the INSTITUTION will take place on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 30th, 31st March, and 1st April next, at the Hall of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi.

John-street, Adelphi.

Engineering—on Steam Navigation—on the Equipment and Management of Ships for Merchandise and for War, will be read at these Meetings.

C. W. MERRIFIELD, Hon. Secretary, B, Adelphi-terrace, London, W.C., March 6, 1871.

## THE IRON and STEEL INSTITUTE.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in Willia's Rooms, London, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, MEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, March 28th, 29th, and 30th, under the Presidency of HENRY EESSEMER, Esq.

Outline Programme.

Tuesday—Annual General Meeting, Election of Council, &c. President's Address.

status Address.
Wednesday Morning—Reports of Sub-Committees; Papers.
Wednesday Evening—Lecture by Professor Roscoe, F.R.S., on 'Spectrum Analysis, with special reference to the Manufacture of Iron and Steel.'

Thursday Morning-Papers.

Thursday Morning—Fapers.

The Council are prepared to receive from members or non-members papers upon such subjects as the following:—Improved Appliances for the Manufacture of Iron or Steel, including Blast Ir Rep. Blowing the Manufacture of Iron or Steel, including Blast Iron, Blowing Stemer Plant, &c., new Metallurgical Processes, Geological and Chemical Facis connected with the Raw Materials used in the Manufacture of Iron or Steel, Statistics of the Trade, &c.; also, Contributions of a similar nature for the Quarterly Journal of the Institute.

The names of gentlemen desirons of becoming Members must be stand by three Members. Qualitation of Iron or Steel.

Proposal Forms, Copies of Rules, and other information, may be obtained from the undersigned.

JNO, JONES, General Secretary,
Royal Exchange, Middlesbrugh.

DAVID FOREES, Foreign Secretary,
London.

II, YO'K-PIACE, FORTMAN-SQUARE, LODGON.

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Faintines, Water-colour, Crayon, Architectural Drawings, and Models,
on MONDAY and TUE-SDAY, March 23 and 28. Sculpture, on WEDNESDAY, March 29. Plaster Casta proposed to be exchanged for
marble are not admissible; and no Work will be received which has
already been publicly exhibited in London. The other regulations
necessary to be observed may be obtained at the Royal Academy.—The
Royal Academy—The Royal Academy—The
Royal Academy—The Control of the Control of any package.

JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Secretary.

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M. USICAL UNION.—Members having Nomina-tions to send Names, and Musical Instructors with Two or more Pupils, to apply to the DIRECTOR. Hon. Members will receive their Tickets next week.

LA SOCIETA LIRICA, BELGRAVIA.—' Les
Deux Journées,' Cherubini; New Music, ' Moise,' Rossini;
Cantone (MS.), Beethoven; Choral March (MS.)—SATURDAY NEXT.
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Lord GEORGE HAMILTON, M.P., has kindly promised to preside at the FESTIVAL of this Charity on the 12th April.

Noblemen and Gentlemen are cordially invited by the Committee to send in their Names as Stewards (a guines dinner-ticket covers the likhlity of a Steward.

Ediblity of a Steward.

By order.

GEORGE REID, Secretary.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL COL-come yACANT, Candidates are requested to send in their applications, with Testimonials, to the Dean, on or before March 30th. HERRY ARNOTT, Dean.

CONTA, will be given by the SOCIETT of ARTS at the ROYAL ALBERT HALL (Kensington Gore), in aid of a National Training School for Music.

The First Concert will be given on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 12th April, at Eight o'clock, and will be the first public performance in the Hall after the opening ceremonial by Her Majesty the Queen. The Second Concert will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 19th April. The dates of the other Concerts will be duly announced.

SIX CONCERTS by the SOCIETY of ARTS, at the ROYAL ALBERT HALL.

The Prices of Admission to Reserved Seats at these Concerts will be as follows:—

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Tickets for these Concerts may be obtained at the House of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, nor of the following Agents:—
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The Ticket-Office, Exter Hall,
The City Box-Office, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings.
Messra Ketth, Prowse & Co. 48, Cheapside.
Mitchell'a Library, Old Bond-street.
Messra, Chappell, 30, New Bond-street.
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CAMBRIDGE EXAMINATION FOR WOMEN.

The NEXT EXAMINATION will be held on JULY 3rd, 1871. Candidates must give Notice of their wish to enter by March 15th. Information as to Preparatory Classes, &c. will be given by the Hon. Sec., Miss E. BONHAM-CANTER, Ravensbourne, Beckenham.

TRENT COLLEGE.

Post Town—Nottingham. Railway Station—Trent.

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#### LITERATURE

The Novels and Novelists of the Eighteenth Century. In Illustration of the Manners and Morals of the Age. By William Forsyth, M.A., Q.C. (Murray.)

Any work (even though it be one which was written by way of amusing the idleness of a Long Vacation) that comes from the author of the 'Life of Cicero,' is sure of being welcomed, and of being considered with respect. Avowedly incomplete, the above volume gives less, perhaps, of the manners and morals of the last century than of the plots, with some extracts, of the works in which they are depicted. In comparing this century with the last, Mr. Forsyth does not go so far as to thank God that the nineteenth is not such a sinner as that poor publican the eighteenth was, but he evidently thinks that the earlier was the more indecorous age. There is as much, however, to be said on both sides of this question as there was of that referring to Sir Roger de Coverley's portrait—whether it was more like Sir Roger or the Saracen's Head. With regard to decorum, it is in these days outraged at every turn. When Wenceslaus Hollar engraved his portraits of the "husseydom" of his time, he did not put them into shopwindows by the side of young princesses, bishops, and other honest men and women, as is the case now. In the last century, a peer and his wife might walk on the Pantiles at Tunbridge; but there would not be within a few yards of them, as may now be occasionally seen at some of the more fashionable watering-places, a lady in whom the peer is as much interested as he is in his wife-probably more so! As for profligate details in the stories of women's lives of the past century, we do not forget the avidity with which the autobiography of the woman Wilson was read in this. Smollett's story of a Lady of Quality is in no sense worse than the details which came out in a more recent judicial inquiry. In an age when we hear of young men of good position and education decking themselves in women's attire, and defying the public censure, we must not groan over the hard drinking and coarse words of a century ago. The members of the She Romp Club, who only walked stately minuets with stately men, would probably cover their eyes with their hands at the sight of what would seem to them a shameless young couple linked and intertwined in a waltz à deux temps.

No doubt, in the last century-at least in the early part of it-the suburbs of London were as infested with thieves and murderers as the suburbs of Athens are now; but it is only a week or two since a gentleman, on the east side of London, was murdered almost on his own threshold by a burglar, who preferred that way of getting rid of him. It is possible that sensational writers who deal in burglary and murder would be much shocked to think that their works furnish the raw material for housebreakers and assassins. Our police reports prove that such evil-doers (some of very tender age) do spring from such teaching. In judging of past times, particularly with reference to our own, we must not lose sight of the measure by which morals are meted in the respective

periods. If Richard the Third really did kill his nephews, the family compact was subject to a standard, which made the killing not much more of a crime than the locking up of his mother in-law. Some men of the present day would probably reckon that deed among the deeds which do that energetic king much honour.

We may fairly suppose that the novels of the last century reflect manners and morals about as truly as those of the present time. That is to say, they often reflect only the manners and morals and mistaken ideas of the authors. If they reflect life, it is in many cases as figures are reflected in troubled waters, or in concave or convex mirrors. Mr. Forsyth quotes some love passages from the old authors, and is astonished at what they contain. But, no sane young fellow ever made love after the manner of romance writers. If he did, he caught from them a tone which he never initiated. Novel-writing should be a sort of social history, but it is often as far from truth as 'Gulliver,' in which there are, after all, many hidden truths. Too frequently, in novels, an individual, who has no counterpart, is made to pass for the type of a class. A French romancer, who has had his ears boxed by an English waiting-maid for his unwelcome gallantry, sits down and accuses "les blondes filles d'Albion" of being given to drinking and fisticuffs! On the other hand, a novelist, whose wife "fait payer ses atours aux amours," makes her a sample from an imaginary full measure, and insinuates that all husbands are as ill-fated as himself. When Fielding protested that, at all events, he was not coarse, even his contemporaries laughed at him. That he was accused of being so shows that there was a sense of decency among some readers. In the old days authors were airily defiant of such criticism. The ladies accused Congreve of two faults in his 'Double Dealer,' which shows that they had read or heard that play from the first to the last word. The charge was put in terms that would now themselves be offensive; but Congreve replied that if there was anything licentious in his comedy (and it is full and pouring over with licentiousness), it was none of his making, but of their application. He represented women, he said, as he had found them. This is true, for he painted the hussies of the Mall among whom he walked,-but not the English female society of his day. He would pay them a compliment, he remarks, if he could, "but," he tells them, "they can no more expect it in a comedy, than to be tickled by a surgeon when he's letting them blood." Mr. Forsyth says, with some truth, that men and women of past days used coarse terms till they were unconscious of their import. So may a student of manners pore over the coarser novels of a by-gone period till he is quite unaware that the passages he quotes are at least as offensive now as when they were written. Occasionally, Mr. Forsyth differs with himself. Treating of 'Pamela' (p. 214), he remarks:—"Ladies complained that they could not read the letters of Pamela without blushing; and well they might!" But at page 218, Mr. Forsyth says, "the letters are written in an artless, natural, style; and, if we except one or two scenes . . . they contain little that need offend modern delicacy."

Forsyth has dwelt chiefly on such well-known authors as Fielding, Richardson, Smollett, and others near their times, equally familiar. apparently thinks they have fallen into oblivion, and that nobody now reads 'Clarissa Harlowe, and other works which once delighted the public. But an edition of 'Clarissa Harlowe' was brought out less than two years ago. Mr. Nimmo published an edition of Swift and Smollett only last year, and Mr. Bohn's republication of Roscoe's edition of Fielding ranks among the most popular books of the day. Mr. Forsyth would have found more curious traits of morals and customs in some of the novels of the last century, published by Curle, than in any of those from which he has made extracts. He has preferred, however, to go further back, and so rather exceed the promise of his title-page. In this, he is not to be congratulated.

It is simply inexplicable to us that Mr. Forsyth should have gone out of his way to pick up such a graceless woman from the gutter as Mrs. Aphra Behn. Her works illustrate the manners and customs of the seventeenth century, in which she lived and died, and not of the eighteenth, during which, however, in 1751, T. Longman published the ninth edition of her novels, as edited by Gildon. Mr. Forsyth unfolds some of the plots of these romances, and gives extracts, in which good taste and modesty are seriously offended. In doing this, he omits illustrations of social habits that are not without interest, though in a book like this they are anachronisms. We could spare the reasons assigned for the death of Sir William Wilding, and passages that show the "warmth," as Mr. Forsyth says, of Mrs. Behn's style, for such social traits as are to be found in her story of the 'Court of the King of Bantam.' From this, we at least learn that roasted oranges were Christmas fare; that noon was the dinner-hour, even for persons of "quality"; that supper was served between eight and nine; that it consisted of several courses, and seems to have been "dinner" under another name. Twelfth-cake then had its "royal bean and pea," and was ushered into the room with music. Sparks drink hard over-night, and get up next afternoon to cool themselves with old Hock. In the 'Adventures of a Black Lady,' Bellamore desires "to be permitted the freedom to send for a pint of sack." It is to be regretted that Mr. Forsyth should have directed attention to an author who was a disgrace to womanhood, and who does not belong to the period he has undertaken to "illustrate."

In the last decade of the last century, a good novel was a rare thing. The bad came out by dozens. They did not illustrate social life. 'Beatrice' represented woman as she ought to be. Mr. Bicknell, in his 'Doncaster Races; or, the History of Miss Maitland,' described it as "a tale of truth," with "embellishing additions." Under the title of 'Misogamy,' a "Chaldean tale," some one endeavoured to show the worthlessness of the women of that period. A novel advertised as a "Secret History " was sure to contain none; and Holcroft's 'Anna St. Ives' can hardly be accepted as a true portrait of a young English lady. She takes the son of her father's gardener as a companion on a journey abroad, and this young eed offend modern delicacy."

It is, perhaps, to be regretted that Mr. gentleman returns with the assurance that, "to the end of time, he should persist in thinking

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her his by right." There was a novel by Mrs. Gunning, 'Anecdotes of the Delborough Family,' which shows up the follies of the day, and which attracted notice because the author asserted that there was no incident in it which had the slightest reference to her own family, connexions, friends or enemies. People believed the contrary, and they soon professed intimacy with the originals of Lady Dorothy Petting and Lady Selina Dangle. Mr. Forsyth, who has produced a volume which well deserves to be read, though the reader may often differ from him, thinks that there is hardly a novel worth mentioning between the time of Goldsmith and Miss Burney and Mackenzie. Macaulay said that 'Evelina' was the best novel since the time of Smollett; but who reads it now—or, reading it, admires?

Diary of the Besieged Resident in Paris.
Reprinted from the Daily News, with several
New Letters and Preface. (Hurst & Blackett.)
Journal of the Siege of Paris. By the Hon.
Capt. Bingham. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

It is quite right for those who were in Paris during the siege to lose no time in giving their experiences to the world. Under such circumstances the one who publishes first is sure to be the most original. After two or three have rung the changes on the same miseries, have described the same tale of semistarvation only relieved by food which would be generally thought revolting, have told how they were taken for spies, menaced by citizens one day and by soldiers the next, public interest will probably languish. The broad facts of the siege can hardly be varied, and though the books before us show great diversity of detail there is a limit to everything, save invention. Unfortunately, it does not take long to familiarize us with the spectacle of a whole population reduced to the scantiest fare, deprived of all ordinary resources, having no prospect but beggary or starvation, unless cut off before by a violent death. We must add to this, that the people of Paris were shut out from the world, fed by rumours of success, hoping when they should have despaired, fighting with words against inexorable destiny. Nothing could result from this but "confusion worse than death," and it is this state of things that gives the key-note to all descriptions of the siege. The authors of the books before us bring out in turn the misery of the people, the perplexities of the Government, the suspicions and jealousies which prevailed, the boasting which did duty for action.

The Besieged Resident is probably known by name to most newspaper readers, and his account of the siege is certainly characteristic. The letters do not read quite as pleasantly when collected in a volume as they did when published separately, but we do not think any one will admit that they are heavy. What strikes us most in them is their exaggerated cynicism. We never know whether the writer professes to be speaking the exact truth, or to confine his invention within the bounds of probability. A man who finds exquisite delight in the taste of donkey and kitten, who announces that when he returns to London he shall frequently treat himself to cat, and shall ever feel grateful to Count Bismarck for having taught him a new culinary pleasure, cannot expect his tastes to be taken seriously. But the Besieged

Resident's fondness for personal statements of this kind appears in almost every letter. He tells us with the most charming frankness of his dealings with his landlord and his tailor. The former, he says, presents his bill weekly, but that is a mere ceremony which "seems to please him and does me no harm. I have pasted upon my mantelpiece the decree of the Government adjourning payment of rent, and the right to read and re-read this document is all that he will get from me until the end of the siege.' As for his tailor, the Besieged Resident took care to choose one with a German name, who would not venture to ask for payment under existing circumstances, though whether he asked or not, he would not get it. When the suit of clothes, procured in this way, began to look shabby, their wearer was consoled by finding that the beggars, instead of asking him for alms, eyed him suspiciously as a possible competitor. "The other day," he adds, "I had some newspapers in my hand, an old gentleman took one from me, and paid me for it. I had read it, so I pocketed the halfpence." We almost wonder the Besieged Resident stopped short of saying that he purposely competed with beggars and newspaper-boys. statement would hardly have tasked his assurance any more than those to which we have alluded. This freedom about himself may appear to authorize a similar tone about others, though we cannot see why Sir Roundell Palmer should be dragged in to point a charge of insincerity against General Trochu. Let us simply observe en passant that if a French Mobile blows his nose with a handkerchief, his comrades apologize for this piece of affectation; that a soldier who once saved a child from drowning, and has presented curiosities to a museum, escapes with six days' imprisonment if he threatens to run his commanding officer through the body; that a gentleman who ate a dog always felt inclined to answer to its name, while another who ate a rat was followed for a mile by a number of dogs barking fiercely at him; and that the Secretary to the English Embassy was found consulting writers on international law to discover a precedent for hauling down the English flag from the house of a notorious prostitute. These are some of the more remarkable facts in the 'Diary of the Besieged Resident,' and after citing them, we need hardly express an opinion that the book is generally amusing, but cannot be considered trustworthy.

Capt. Bingham's work is a complete contrast. It deals almost exclusively with the public aspect of the siege, refraining from personal experiences. The result is, that we have in it something on which we can rely, though the tone is calmer and more matter of fact. Perhaps Capt, Bingham is rather too much given to following in the wake of other writers instead of trusting to his own eyes, to leaning upon his authorities instead of giving his own opinion. Some of the best stories he tells seem to be quoted from French newspapers, and there is a want of vividness in his writing. It is significant of the difference between the Besieged Resident and Capt. Bingham, that when the former goes into ecstasies over strange food, the latter merely publishes bills of fare which contain such entries as "consommé de chien à la Bismarck," and "côtelettes d'âne panées à la façon de notre Fritz." Capt. Bingham mentions that during the interview between Jules Favre and Count Bismarck, General Moltke sat silent in a corner, reading 'Little Dorrit.' The description of the way in which some Uhlans, who had learnt the French watchword, were found out by their pronouncing the name of a French town "Verdoun," and the account of a furious satire against the Emperor and his ministers being read aloud at a breakfast to the Princess Mathilde and some of those personally concerned, are rather more spirited than the bulk of Capt. Bingham's book, and show him at his best.

Records of the Reformation.—The Divorce, 1527—1533. Mostly now for the first time printed, &c. Collected and arranged by Nicholas Pocock, M.A. Vols. I. and II. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THE question of the divorce of Henry the Eighth from Katherine of Arragon, when viewed in its various lights, and traced through its several details, is at once one of the most repulsive pages to be found in English history, and one of the most striking passages in the varied career of the sovereign who spared no man in his anger, no woman in his lust; and who, designed by his father-loth, no doubt, to let so good a thing, when once within his grasp, "go out of the family" if he could help it - one day to fill the head archiepiscopal chair of his country, was in reality destined before the close of his career to sever all connexion between the Church of England and that of Rome. After running through most of Mr. Pocock's pages, those of the first volume more particularly, we remain of the same opinion as always heretofore, that whether we view this subject of the divorce under the aspect of the profligacy, cruelty and hypocrisy displayed by the sovereign, or of the meanness and abandonment of all principle (save self), which characterized his advisers and agents, from Wolsey downwards, the consideration of it fails to excite any other feelings than those of indignation and disgust. Still, such were the vast political consequences that ensued from this transaction, that it has always been, and of necessity, a favourite theme with those who make the political history of this country their study.

It was in the course of editing Burnet's 'History of the Reformation,' Mr. Pocock tells us, and searching for the originals of the Records which Burnet had printed at the end of each of the three volumes of that work, that he gradually became acquainted with the contents of various collections of State Papers, of the existence of which he knew nothing whatever at the moment when his editorial labours began. Some of these papers, in the form of volumes belonging to the Cotton Collection, had been overlooked equally by Burnet and by Strype (whether purposely or not in some cases seems not quite clear); the volume Vitellius, B. viii., more especially, which has been made to contribute very largely to the present work, and which indeed might have been consulted to still greater advantage, had it not suffered severely from the disastrous fire of 1731. The immense amount also of manuscripts belonging to what was formerly the State Paper Office and other public repositories, and which, since the time when the last edition of Burnet was being prepared, have been removed to the Public Record Office,

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have largely added to Mr. Pocock's resources for the accomplishment of his task. Other fresh sources of information are also indicated by him on his title-page and in his Preface. It is a work of supererogation almost to remark that he has done his work in a scholarly manner, thoroughly and well; great care has evidently been expended on ensuring accuracy in his transcripts; explanations are given where they seem to be needed; and as for the form of the volumes themselves, we say enough in their commendation when we state that in excellence of paper and in clearness of print they fully maintain the credit of the Clarendon Press. It would, however, have been an improvement, we think, had the current number of the document, with its date, been placed at the head of each page; the reader's time and labour would have been saved thereby.

The several articles contained in these volumes, in the shape mostly of letters and formal documents of various kinds, are no less than 397 in number. They are generally in Latin, to the extent probably of from three to four fifths, some few quaint and curious pieces being interspersed here and there; among which we may reckon 'A Glasse of the Truthe' (No. 320), reprinted from a rare copy in the Bodleian, and Nos. 321-4, in Spanish, Latin, and English, entitled 'Documents of the Years 1503, 1504, and 1528, extracted from a Treatise published at Luneberg in the month of July, 1533, in answer to the work entitled "A Glasse of the Truthe." Croke's account also (No. 99) of his journey from Calais to Rome, and the expenses attendant on it, from October, 1529, to the middle of May, 1530, is full of items of considerable interest. Every article in the two volumes, under the editor's judicious selection, has of course its greater or less value as a link in the chain of argument or evidence pro and con; but, taken as a whole, the work may be regarded rather as a book of reference, or as an Appendix to Burnet, than as one for continuous reading; for, viewed in the latter light, its contents, so far as our examination has extended, are mostly formal and tedious, and it is only here and there that we meet with an article of anything like a sustained interest.

Among the more interesting passages, we meet with a little episode in the earlier part of the first volume, the adventures of Henry's envoys, Gardiner and Foxe, on their mission to Pope Clement the Seventh, for the purpose of obtaining his sanction of the divorce; and to a few of the more striking points in their continuous reports of their journey and proceedings we must of necessity limit our extracts. The Pontiff, we should premise, had recently been forced by famine to capitulate, and deliver the Castle of S. Angelo to the troops of the Emperor Charles the Fifth, who compelled him, among other things, to make a treaty, by which he engaged to pay four hundred thousand ducats and to oppose the divorce of the Emperor's aunt Katherine from her consort the King of England. A few weeks, however, before the departure of the envoys from English soil, the Pontiff, in the humble disguise of a gardener, had escaped from Rome (a curious account of the public thanksgiving for which, at St. Paul's, is given in vol. I. pp. 54, 55), and had taken refuge in the strong town of Orvieto, where he was still staying when the envoys arrived in his presence.

In the Public Record Office are still preserved several original letters, mostly in Gardiner's hand—the Gardiner, unfortunately for his memory, better known as Bishop of Winchester in his after days—addressed to Cardinal Wolsey, just then the too ready and obsequious promoter of Henry's profligate and unprincipled designs, and giving a description of the journey of himself and his fellow-envoy at various stages between London and Orvieto. The first (No. 38) is from Dover, where their course is stopped short for a time by stress of weather:—

"Minding to use all possible diligence in this our journey, according to the King's Highness' and your Grace's expectation, we so disposed ourselves in passing hither to Dover, as we arrived here upon Tuesday at night last passed, and on the morrow trusting to have had continuance of good wind, entered the ship, and passed over haulf sees, being compelled nevertheless by reason of contrarious wind to retire and turn back hither to Dover, where we abide passage, which we trust to have this afternoon."

Arrived at Calais, he again writes (No. 39), four days later (17th of February, 1528), giving a description of the perils they had just encountered:—

"Pleaseth it your Grace to understand that after as much difficulty and hard chance as hath been seen in passing the narrow seas, we arrived at this town upon Sunday last past, at 8 of the clock in the night. . . . . And to shew unto your Grace the circumstances and specialties of our difficile and dangerous passage from Dover to this town, first as we have written . . . . being advised by the bally of Dover so to do, who said, although the passage should be somewhat long and tedious, yet of all likelihood it should be sure, and we should by God's grace arrive at Calais that night, we entered ship again, and, for want of wind, travayled the seas all that day and night following, and on Sunday in the morning, at the breaking of the day, were suddenly, or we knew it, within five miles of this town. Nevertheless the wind and tempestuous weather so suddenly arose, and in so terrible manner as we could neither approach the haven or rode of this town by two miles, ne yet touch land in any other coast; being therefore compelled to experiment whether anker-hold would serve us, and to abide the greatest tempest, as the marynors said, that hath been seen, who were all brought in utter desperation of our and their lives, putting more trust in prayer than man's help. . . . . . And forasmuch as we approached the coast of Flanders, into whose hands we greatly feared to come, after many devises how to do and use ourselves in such case, and finding them full of fear and jeopardy, at the last concluded to make some adventure to win land by our ship's bote in some part of the King's ground, with our letters and money. . . . . Wherefore finally leaving all our servants in the ship save two, which entered the bote with us, by the miracle of God attained land with the said bote upon Sunday at 5 of the clock in the night, within a quarter of a mile of Gravelynes, being marvellously weak and feeble, as well for long abstinence, having neither eaten ne drunken two days and two nights before, also the fear we were in and sickness of th

The letter goes on to say that, according to the then report, the ship and the envoys' horses had been lost at the entrance of Dunkirk haven.

After several other letters, of no very striking interest, addressed by Gardiner from Calais, Paris, Lyons, and Lucca, we come to one (No. 46) in Wriothesley's hand, as secretary to Gardiner and Foxe, giving an amusing account of the plight in which they arrived at Orvieto at last, and the delays which preluded their first interview with the Pope:—

"Pleaseth it your Grace to understand that we arrived here at Orviett upon Saturday last past, in the morning, and having no clothes ne apparel, other than the coats we did ride in, being much worn and defaced by reason of the foul weather, . . . . . we were compelled to tarry all that day and the next day within the house, whilst our garments were at the making. . . . . Cloth, chamlett, or such like merchandises, which in England is worth 20s., is here worth £6, and yet not to be had in any quantity; and had we not made provision for our gowns at Luke (Lucca), we must of necessity have gone in Spanish cloaks, such as we could have borrowed of the Pope's servants, wherein peradventure should have been found some difficulty, forasmuch, as far as we can perceive, few men here have more garments than one."

After congratulating themselves on their good luck in having, through the hospitality of a Mr. Gregory, who resided there, borrowed materials to ensure the luxury of three beds, the letter proceeds to give some description (not a flattering one) of the place, and of the Pope's position there:—

Pope's position there:—

"It may well be called Urbs vetus, for every man, in all languages, at his entry would give it none other name. We cannot well tell how the Pope should be noted in liberty, being here where scarcity, ill-favoured lodging, ill air and many other incommodities keep him and all his as straitly as he was ever kept in Castel Angel. It is aliqua mutatio soli, sed nulla libertatis, and in manner the Pope could not deny to Mr. Gregory but were better to be in captivity at Rome than here it at liberty. The Pope lieth in an old palace of the Bishops of this city, ruinous and decayed, where, or we come to his pryvey bed-chamber, we pass three chambers, all naked and unhanged, the roofs fallen down, and, as we can guess, thirty persons, rif raf and other, standing in the chambers for a garnishment. And as for the Pope's bed-chamber, all the apparel in it was not worth twenty nobles, bed and all."

From the next letter it appears that in the hurry of their journey they had left all their changes of apparel behind them at Calais, and that notwithstanding, apparently, a message from the Pontiff, to the effect that they were, "all ceremonies set apart, to resort unto his presence after a homely and familiar manner," the want of it was urged as their excuse for a delay, the moments of which were made good use of by them in having "full and large communication with Mr. Gregory," their host and general adviser.

In Number 78 we meet with a most singular "Draft of a Remonstrance to be made in a personal interview, May, 1529," between Queen Katherine and the Legates, Campeggio and Wolsey, on her alleged want of affection, alike at bed and at board, for the "King's Highness, who" (poor man!) "is in great pensiveness by reason of this matter." The powers of impudence could no further go, if they did give utterance to such a communication—a tissue of misrepresentations, the immodesty of which is only equalled by its transparent

untruthfulness.

England rendered Impregnable, &c. By H. A. L., "The Old Shekarry." (Rivingtons.)

THE object of the author of this book seems to be two-fold. He seeks to show how England may be rendered impregnable, and he endeavours to blacken the public reputations of all past and present British military administrators. We have no desire to defend either our foreign policy or the capacity of those who have at different times

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been at the head of the War Office; but mere declamation and personal abuse, such as the Old Shekarry indulges in, are both useless and in bad taste.

With regard to the means by which the author proposes to render England impregnable, we shall proceed to consider them in due sequence. In the general outline of the scheme, if there is nothing very new, there is, at all events, nothing but what is sound. The author proposes that we should keep up a regular army of only 87,800 men in England, of 239,000 men in the colonies, and of 71,900 men in India, numbers which are some 8,000 below the estimates for 1871-72. He urges that at home there should be "a full executive staff for an army of 250,000 men, complete in all detail, a well-working control system, capable of immediate and extensive expansion." He considers that as the home army will probably be nearly 500,000 strong a staff for that number should be maintained. We agree with the author in thinking that our cavalry and artillery should be always maintained at a strength far greater than that which would be proportionate to our peace establishment, for cavalry and artillery cannot be created in a day. He appears, however, to trust too much as we shall presently show-to the efficiency of the cavalry and field artillery belonging to the reserve forces.

Let us for a moment digress, to consider the army he proposes for India. According to his scheme, there should be 54 horse and field batteries, and 18 garrison batteries, of 250 gunners each. This is a large increase to the present establishment, but except as regards garrison batteries, the strength of which might be less than that fixed by him, we consider the augmentation judicious. The cavalry the augmentation judicious. The cavalry (British), according to him, should number 8,000 men, and though the number is larger than the present establishment, we do not say that it is excessive. We do however doubt the advisability of having 1,200 Engineers and as many men of the Army Works Corps: a much smaller number employed merely as non-commissioned officers of these corps would suffice. The total strength of the native army he fixes at 210,000 men, and proposes to utilize this large force by making it self-supporting, a very wild notion, and an expensive one when the comparative price of civil and military labour is considered. The Engineers, 18,000 in number, and the Infantry Sepoys are to be partially employed on irrigation and other public works, while all the cavalry and a portion of the infantry ought, according to him, to furnish large detachments for police duties, Surely the Old Shekarry must be aware that the system of attaching soldiers to the civil authorities was tried for many years, was condemned by Sir Charles Napier and other eminent personages, and finally abolished, as being most detrimental to military efficiency and discipline. Unfortunately in this, as in most other instances, our author shows himself to be more imaginative and ingenious than practical.

To return to our home army. After showing from the history of the past that it is useless to rely on voluntary enlistment in time of war, he arrives at the conclusion that the ballot for the militia is absolutely necessary. He does not expressly say that substitutes should not be allowed, but we infer as much from the context. He proposes that 260,000

militia-men should be raised and maintained by means of a ballot, to which every able-bodied man between 18 and 23 should be liable, and further that 60,000 of these should constitute an army militia reserve, to be raised by a second ballot, if a sufficient number of volunteers did not come forward. In the militia he includes the yeomanry, which he would increase by a few hundred men, raising the total to 18,600 men.

In dealing with the Militia, as with the Volunteers, he falls into what we consider a grievous error. He proposes that there should be 48 field batteries of militia. Now, the most careful, prolonged and sustained training is required to form good field batteries, and such training must, from the nature of the case, be denied to militia artillery, who moreover could only make use of raw horses. It is a positive waste of time, energy and money to employ militia artillerymen otherwise than with garrison batteries. He suggests than every militia infantry-man should pass the first six months, and every militia engineer or artilleryman the first twelve months of his service with the regular regiment to which his corps of militia is attached. He also proposes that every yeomanry recruit should pass his first six months with a regular cavalry regiment. If this system were adopted with the yeomanry we should simply have no yeomanry at all, for it is not likely that the farmers, of whom that force is principally composed, would submit to such an infliction.

The Volunteers, our author is of opinion, should only be looked upon as a powerful auxiliary reserve; but he does not consider that they should be incorporated with the regular army. We thoroughly agree with him, and believe that the volunteers should not be placed in line of battle, but be employed to garrison our forts, escort convoys, guard prisoners, and hold fortified strategical points. To our astonishment, however, the Old Shekarry, notwithstanding the view he takes of the duties of the volunteers, yet proposes that a large portion of them should be organized in field batteries, of which he would form no less than 48. We have already given our reasons for viewing this arrangement as in the highest degree faulty; so we shall not discuss the question further. He would raise the volunteer force to an effective force of 244,200 men, which is 731 less than the present paper strength. In addition to the regular army, militia, yeomanry, and volunteers, our author would organize a general reserve for home service in case of invasion. He would force every able-bodied man in the country between the ages of 18 and 40, not borne on the rolls of any regular or reserve force corps, to belong to this general reserve, and would compel him to undergo a short elementary training at the Head-Quarters of the brigade. Perhaps a better plan than this would be to insist on every youth above the age of 15 undergoing a more complete training than he suggests at the school or university to which he belonged, or to attend a private but officially supervised drill-class if educated at home. In this landsturm our author would incorporate all policemen, postmen, and Government servants generally. The crowning stone of our author's edifice is a military territorial division of the United Kingdom into brigades, divisions, and corps d'armée. There is nothing new

in this idea, which is illustrated by a mapalso no novelty. We do not think that the distribution is made on very sound strategical principles, but, indeed, throughout the scheme there is evidence that the author's plans are founded on fancy rather than on well-considered The Old Shekarry proposes that the reasons. United Kingdom should be divided into 6 corps d'armée, 12 division, and 60 brigade districts. He would propose that the corps d'armée should only be independent commands in time of war. At each divisional head-quarters should be, according to our author, a general officer with complete staff, an infantry, a cavalry, and an artillery brigade, a corps of Engineers, and a division of the Army Works Corps; and at each of four other stations an infantry brigade. Each brigade, he proposes, should be commanded by a colonel having the rank of brigadier. Let us now consider the minor, or, as we may term them, tactical, details of this organization. The Engineers he would organize in 12 corps, each of 400 men, commanded by a colonel and a lieutenant-colonel, and divided into 8 companies. The Horse Artillery he would organize in 6 regiments, each of 6 batteries, each battery consisting of 250 of all ranks; the officers of each battery being, I lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 6 lieutenants, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, lassistant surgeon, lveterinary surgeon. The Field Artillery he proposes should be organized in 12 regiments of 8 batteries, of the same strength as to officers and men as the horse artillery batteries. The Garrison Artillery, according to the author, should be organized in 6 regiments of 10 batteries; the strength and composition of the battery being the same as in the case of the horse and field artillery. The Artillery brigade, it is proposed, should consist of—regular artillery, 3 horse, 8 field, and 5 garrison batteries; militia artillery, 4 field and 8 garrison bat-teries; volunteer artillery, 4 field and 8 garrison batteries. With reference to the above arrangements, we consider that the garrison batteries should not exceed 200 of all ranks, as a more convenient unit than a stronger battery, and that 2 out of the 6 lieutenants might be dispensed with. As to the horse and field batteries, we are of opinion that a more powerful and economical organization would be to allot 8 guns instead of 6 to a battery. Even, however, with 8 guns, the number of officers proposed would be excessive—1 captain, 2 lieutenants, and the adjutant being superfluous.

As to the tactical organization of regiments of cavalry and battalions of infantry, there is little to be said, save that they appear to be somewhat over-officered. As regards the organization of infantry regiments, our author suggests that each regiment of regular infantry should consist of a general service battalion and a reserve battalion, the former consisting of eight and the latter of four com-The service battalion should, according to the author, be kept up to its full strength by drawing men from the reserve battalion, which, in case of war, should be raised to its full strength from the army militia reserve battalion. To every regiment of regular infantry should be permanently attached a regiment of militia of two battalions and a regiment of volunteers. The first battalion of militia would be composed entirely of army militia reserve; the

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second battalion would be ordinary militia. The Old Shekarry suggests that each regiment ought to have its own transport, with a regi-mental transport officer to look after it; the waggons and harness being always present, but the horses not being entertained during peace. The notion is sound; but two waggons per company for camp equipage and personal baggage of officers and men seem to us excessive. We, however, thoroughly agree with the author when he says that officers should be allowed no private extra transport in the field: in nothing is reform more urgently required than in this particular. The authority of the Horse Guards and War Office he would vest in a sort of military council, the president being the Minister of War, as-sisted by the Commander-in-Chief and the Controller - General as vice-presidents, and the members being certain War-Office offi-cials and heads of military departments. We have now given the substance of the reforms or alterations proposed by the author. They contain occasionally the germs of good ideas; but are frequently unsound, and sometimes altogether objectionable. Here and there through the rest of the book are to be found remarks and statements deserving attention, and these we shall proceed to notice briefly.

The remarks in this book concerning clothing are excellent, particularly as regards flannel shirts, boots and head-dress. We agree with the author in considering the best head-covering for the soldier in the field to be the Kilmarnock bonnet.

A chapter is devoted to the organization of cavalry, and a very sensible remonstrance is made against the practice of over-weighting horses. Our readers will be surprised to learn that the horses of our Hussars are more heavily weighted than those of any branch of the service, except those of the household cavalry. The steed of the so-called light horseman carries on an average 20 stone, while the load of the Life Guardsman's horse is only 1 stone 7 lb. heavier, and that of our other heavy cavalry is about 10 lb. less. We do not, however, agree with the author as to the expediency of altogether abolishing heavy cavalry. In addition to the moral effect they produce, as long as other nations have heavy cavalry we must have heavy cavalry to meet them. When the author proposes that for the majority of the cavalry the rifle, and not the sabre, should henceforth be the weapon, we can only smile and recommend him to study the history of the past, and not base theories on mere surface appearances. At the same time we are of opinion that a small body of mounted rifles would be found a very useful adjunct.

In conclusion, we would observe that the book before us is bulky to a degree quite out of proportion to its value; that it is apparently largely made up of inventors' pamphlets, and that dogmatism and vituperation disfigure almost every chapter.

Frauen-Album: Charakterbilder aus alter und neuer Zeit. Herausgegeben von Jeanne Marie von Gayette-Georgens und Hermann Kletke. (Berlin, Habel.)

A series of partly critical, partly biographical sketches by various writers introduces the German public to some of the more noted

women of many countries. The characters chosen are, with one exception, comparatively modern. A Chinese Empress, born A.D. 638, serves as a foil to the fresher and more familiar names of Mrs. Fry, Mary Wollstonecraft, Rahel Varnhagen, Angelica Kaufmann, Pauline Viardot, and Rosa Bonheur. It may be hard to say what is the exact principle of selection followed. Such women as those we have mentioned are no doubt great examples, and have done much to vindicate their sex from any reproach of inferiority; but we fail to find any similar reason for the admission of some of the other characters, whose names are strange to us, and whose qualities are not brought before us with any of that vigour and clearness which might have supplied what was wanting. We cannot complain if an "album of women" confines itself to the nobler specimens of the sex; but if a cruel and ambitious, a subtle and unscrupulous ruler were needed, we should have expected the writers to take Catherine de' Medici, or Catherine of Russia, rather than the Chinese Tse-Tien. While music is so well represented by Madame Viardot, the drama can surely find some higher name than that of Caroline Neuber. Literature, which has given Europe a Staël, is still more inade-quately represented. It might have been an invidious task to choose amongst modern women of letters, and to weigh the claims of George Sand against those of Mrs. Browning. Nor do we know how far a German reader would be able to appreciate a fame that would be purely foreign to him, or would be willing to accept an assembly of strangers as reflecting the greatest lustre on womanhood.

Yet the analysis we have already given shows that no national limits are imposed on the selection. As a rule, the foreigners are treated with greater ceremony, the space devoted to them is more extensive, than falls to the lot of the natives. The first paper, on Mrs. Fry, is in many ways the most remarkable in the volume. Not only is the interest of the subject great, but the character of the woman is brought clearly before us. The details of the state of Newgate and of other English prisons when Mrs. Fry first began to visit them, the picture given us of a mob of desperate savages barred in from the world, and seeming to have no affinity with a christian or even with a human people, are terribly vivid. We think ourselves transported back to the times of torture, or to those times when the law was not the minister of justice, but of oppression. Mrs. Fry's efforts for the commutation of capital sentences in cases of forgery, and her intercession for some of her own sex who had been led to utter forged notes by the influence of men whom they loved, are also told with much spirit. But the whole paper is worth reading, and if the rest of the volume had been as good we might have commended it without reservation. The chief fault of the other papers is that they scarcely attempt to grapple with their subjects. Instead of showing us why the particular character is chosen, and what are the qualities that commend it to our notice, the writers content themselves with some general remarks by way of introduction and a fragmentary scrap of biography. In some cases we have not even the facts of the life: a mention of some woman's name and a glance at the circumstances of her time are thought sufficient. If the excuse for such different manors were situate on the borders

treatment be that nothing is known of the woman, or that what is known of her is not worth telling, why is she included in the volume? If the writer of any paper is not master of the subject the editors should be more careful in the choice of contributors. Whatever be the reason, the fact remains that the bulk of the work is of little value, and that while some characters are improperly admitted and others improperly excluded, we learn too little about those to whom we look with most curiosity and interest.

A History of the Weald of Kent. By R. Furley. (Ashford, Igglesden; London, J. R. Smith.) Mr. Furley's 'History of the Weald of Kent' owes its origin to a theory of the late Mr. Kemble. In looking over Sir Roger Twysden's Journal, Mr. Kemble imagined that he had discovered a "striking example of the Mark Jurisdiction," a relic of the times when the marks, marches, or pastures in Kent had their respective Mark Courts, which gradually became Lords' Courts, "when the head mark-man succeeded in raising himself at the expense of his fellows." Mr. Furley, who has been forty years Steward of the manor with which Sir Roger Twysden was connected, convinced himself that the controversy was only "the counterpart of one that has been constantly going on between the Lords, the Stewards, and the Tenantry of Manors for the last 300 years." In fact, Sir Roger Twysden, having been appointed collector of the Lord's rents in the thirty-two denes of the Manor of Aldington, "very naturally declined either to serve the office or to pay the quit-rent, because the Steward could not identify the land to his satisfaction." As Mr. Kemble himself referred the Mark in England to the earliest times of the Saxon settlement, and there is, we believe, no instance later than the beginning of the eighth century in which the word "mearc" can mean anything more than a boundary of land, it is reasonable to suppose that the customs of Aldington under Cromwell and Charles the Second were more likely to be of Norman and feudal than of Early Teutonic origin. Still, Mr. Furley did not content himself with advancing a theory, however probable, against one, however artificial, which had the support of such a name as Mr. Kemble's: and his present volume gives some of the results of a long and fairly exhaustive investigation into the history of the Weald of Kent. By degrees, as often happens, his work has grown under his hands. There are several discursive chapters, which belong rather to national than to county History, and these we are inclined to regard as the least valuable parts of the volume. In the early part especially they are often compiled from obsolete or uncritical authorities. But by the side of these are many which deal with the real history of the great forest of Kent:—how it was first settled; what the manors in it were at the time of the Domesday Survey; how the ancient towns of Kent successively rose into importance, and what were the earliest churches and roads in Kent. Three very interesting maps show the Weald in its old relations to the rest of the county. The one which displays it in Roman times is, of course, very bare of names. But the second, which shows what

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and in the Weald of Kent at the time of the Domesday Survey, is of singular interest. Of forty-three vills and manors that we can identify as within the Weald, only eight appear in this map; but, on the other hand, of forty-three that should be shown on the borders, only nine are wanting. Again, seven modern Hundreds that are now in the heart of the Weald, and one that is on its borders, had not vet been formed. The inference seems irresistible that the Weald in the eleventh century was still for the most part a vast solitude, with no other tenants than the wild deer or the swine driven into its denes for pasturage. Mr. Furley's third map shows the manors and possessions in Kent held by ecclesiastics at the time of the Domesday Survey. Comparing this map with Henshall's, which includes all the manors that then existed, and noticing how little land is left in the hands of laymen, one is tempted to wonder that a Mortmain Act was not applied for in Kent long before it was needed in the rest of England.

We can only indicate briefly the kind of argument on which Mr. Furley relies. If Kemble's theory be true, we should expect to find the Weald when we first knew it broken up into little tribal settlements of freemen owning the soil. Now, apart from the almost conclusive fact that the Weald was scarcely settled at all at the time of the Norman Conquest, Mr. Furley proves, from the many charters referring to it, that the commonage in it was attached to the royal manors scattered over the county, and was granted away with these. Here and there, no doubt, a dene has passed into the hands of a private person; but these cases are rare, and occur late. He concludes, with Somner, that the Weald was Sylva Regalis, administered by King and Witan, for the common use of the country. It may seem an argument against this that Kent and Sussex are precisely two of the counties which did not contain any royal forests in Norman times. But the reason of their exemption is, we believe, simple. In Kent so many denes had been granted away with manors to the Church, from which they never came back by escheats or forfeitures, that the Crown could not form a forest of sufficient extent to be valuable for hunting purposes. Sussex, on the other hand, was distributed by the Conqueror among his great military tenants, and the Crown retained very little land in it. The numerous small forests and chases into which the Weald of Sussex was broken up testify to the numerous interests on which the formation of a royal forest in later times would have encroached. It must be remembered too that the iron-works of the thirteenth century were very destructive of timber in Kent and Sussex.

Mr. Kemble's remark that many modern parishes may be perambulated with no other direction than the boundaries found in the Codex has abundant and minute confirmation in Mr. Furley's identifications of charters. Names that seem hopeless even to the student of Ordnance Maps are familiar to the resident with local knowledge. But it is no less curious to find that the old roads and pathways in Kent confirm what we know from Anglo-Saxon charters of the distribution of property. "If the reader will refer to the Map No. 2," says Mr. Furley, "he will find that all the laths originally formed by our

Anglo-Saxon ancestors, and which possessed common rights over the whole Forest, extended from north to south, and those who are familiar with our most ancient roads on the confines of the Forest, from Sevenoaks to Ashford, are aware that they traverse the Quarry Hills from north to south in the direction of Sussex. Now, as Sussex could not be reached by these roads at this time without the greatest perseverance and difficulty, I can come to no other conclusion than that they formed the original dropways (drove-ways) from each lath to the Forest which the dropmen (drovers) adopted on their way to and from their respective drondenes."

In two instances Mr. Furley has shown cause for differing from traditions that are still popular in Kent. He reduces the antiquity of the Cinque Portes, and he absolutely demolishes the boast that the bodies of all Kentish men have been free from all time. By those who are not of the county these conclusions will easily be received. They are proof that the author is capable of that discriminating and honest criticism which is too often missed amid the learning of provincial antiquaries. We cannot pronounce finally on an unfinished work; but if Mr. Furley's second volume is as good as the latter part of his first, with as much solid work and sound sense, and with the little improvement we may naturally expect from a maturer scholarship, his 'Weald of Kent' will have a permanent and general value. As it is, we can cordially recommend it as pleasantly written, full of local knowledge, with much in it that can be found nowhere else, and in its main theory adding a chapter to our knowledge of England in early times.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Marquis and Merchant. By Mortimer Collins. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Only a Commoner: a Novel. By Henry Morford, 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

The Green-Eyed Monster. By Kay Spen.

(Smith, Elder & Co.)

The Carylls: a Novel. By Sir Francis Vincent,

Bart. 3 vols. (Newby.)

Mr. Collins's book is extremely difficult to criticize. There is much variety and some originality throughout its pages; but the continuity of the story is too broken and the tale itself too thin for a successful novel, while the digressions, repetitions, and quotations are far too numerous to be consistent with a readable essay. Its purpose is to disabuse the public mind, as far as may be, of what the author regards as ignorant hostility to the upper classes; to point out that social pride and exclusiveness are more innate in the parvenu than the aristocrat; to suggest that increased commerce, and the destruction of all older distinctions to make room for a hierarchy of wealth, form a poor and shortsighted ideal for such as aspire to guide the destinies of a nation; to hint a doubt or two as to the value of political progress if it outstrips education, of accumulations of property which leave the masses comparatively in misery, of the increasing concentration in an insufficient area of a people still numerous enough to colonize a considerable portion of the world. Mr. Collins's hero is a Tory, with a definition of his creed more intelligent than some that we

have heard. "A Tory," said Adrian, "is a man who believes that England should be governed by gentlemen. A Liberal is a man who believes that any Englishman may become a gentleman if he likes. I am both." There are many good things in the book; but when in addition to legitimate or illegitimate digressions on politics, we are also introduced to the doctrines and speculations of Mr. Collins and his friends on different kinds of wine, cider, and perry,to an aged epigram, twice repeated, on the character of George the Fourth,-to notes and queries on the decimal system, the exclusiveness of barmaids, the Basque theology, the letter Thorn,-to a complete game of chess, and several original pieces of poetry,-it is not strange that we should lose the story our author relates, and the moral he intends to convey. Many of the chapters, and not a few of the people described, have no bearing whatever on the leading narrative. Richard Richards, Harold Hastings, John Johnson, alliterative lay-figures, are introduced to give our author an opportunity of telling us a pieceof gossip he once heard of a newspaper correspondent, and a conversation he once had with an American; they "come like shadows, so depart," as does Marigold, a young lady whose hair suggests some very passable verses, and as the author himself does in a chapter on Whitsuntide, when he gives us a description of a country fair, which is clearly rechauffee from a contribution to some daily paper. Let us search this medley for its plot and characters. The first is difficult to define. It is a chronicle of the uneasy aggressions of a bran-new squireof the commercial sort upon a noble family in his neighbourhood, who are very successful in repelling them without bitterness or insult. Our Manchester friend attempts to inclose a common, in order to spite the Marquis, whois fond of gipsies; he is defeated by a wellknown combination of legal and engineering strategy. After many searchings of heart, and much thought of the Grundys of the North, he condescends to ask a governess to marry him. To his unmeasured surprise, he has been forestalled by the son of his enemy. Lastly, his only daughter having been stolen by the gipsies aforesaid, and restored to him through the instrumentality of the sameobnoxious nobleman, he subsides into wellassorted matrimony and permanently pacific relations. The loves of Adrian and Amy are natural and well told: we could have been content to hear much more of them, and could have done with less bustle, feasting, and brandy-and-soda than pervade the rest of the book; for the "pervagations" of the actors. keep pace with the digressions of the author; and noblemen, Bohemians, manufacturers and gipsies are akin in hunger and thirst. Whether in England, Spain or Paris (where our author, of course, waxes fashionably imbecile in enthusiasm), the fatigues of travel, discussion, and hostility are quenched in flowing beakers of the most recondite wine. Let us hope Mr. Collins will give us a shorter book in summer, in which not every chapter, but every page, shall flow with refreshing bumpers of Ræderer and Clos Vougeot.

The author or authoress-for, in spite of the masculine nom de plume, we think the internal evidence is conclusive as to the writer's sexof 'Only a Commoner' seems to have made the most of a visit to Paris during the an

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"Exposition" of 1867. We are introduced to the hero on the steamer Bordeaux, running between Newhaven and Dieppe, and are somewhat startled to learn that Mr. Arthur Hope was the gentleman who in 1865 "pulled stroke in one of the most notable victories of Oxford over Cambridge." We are favoured, moreover, with a personal and very flattering description, the style of which affords a fair sample of the kind of writing in which the book abounds. As he stood on the deck amid a mob of passengers, the only one unaffected by the traditional miseries of a Channel passage, we are told that "youth danced in his warm brown eyes, glowed in his earnest face, with the red lips shadowed by a silky dark-brown moustache, and fluttered in the short brown curls that the winds of the Channel would insist upon lifting and caressing lovingly." After constituting himself the champion of a young French girl, who is being villainously ill treated by a dissipated, but, of course, goodlooking scoundrel, named Stephen Harlstone, he crowns the adventure by accidentally shoving the drunken roue overboard when in the act of landing, and becomes for the rest of the three volumes the object of more or less sedulous attentions from the French police in connexion with the "affaire Harlstone." That the scoundrel was not drowned, after all, and that the girl who seemed to occupy a somewhat equivocal relation to him was his lawful though unacknowledged wife, were facts the elucidation of which was due to the amateur-detective efforts of "rattling Tom Waterpark," our hero's friend and sometime college chum, who embarks in a series of perils by land and water, bent on unravelling the mystery. When in Paris, Mr. Hope is, at first, suicidally inclined, in consequence of what he believes to be the hopelessness of his suit for the hand of Miss Blanche Medway, only daughter of Sir Lawrence Medway, Bart., who appears to have been generally known in Paris as "la petite blonde Anglaise. Luckily, however, for the interest of the story, a clandestine interview with the young lady in one of the galleries of the Louvre assures the ardent lover that he has no need to fear a rival and that the sole obstacle in his way is Lady Medway, who, as the daughter of an Earl, is represented as being averse to an alliance between her child and one who is only a commoner. This obstacle having been got rid of by the simple expedient of a family quarrel, ending in Lady Medway's premature return to England, the young English blonde is left in possession of the field, with her goodnatured father as aide-de-camp to write her letters of assignation for her and accompany her in a close carriage to the selected trysting place. Meanwhile, the rattling engineer captain, while roaming over Brittany on the trail of Harlstone and his victim, meets with his fate in the person of a young Breton girl of high family, living in a secluded château, and, after a wooing suitable to a person of his experience and eccentric temperament, marries a wife whom he can only just distinguish from her twin-sister by the slightest possible difference in the length of eye-lashes. The other characters are Jules Bénoit, "dit le Noir," who is not badly sketched; Maître Simon Grégoire, fisherman and shark, who looks like a study after Victor Hugo; Madame Bieberich, some time Baroness, but now lodging-house keeper, 13, Rue Bonnechose, Paris; and a

certain nameless Abbé, whose calling seems to sanction his presence (in disguise) even in the society of the persons who frequent Mabille. There is a good deal of topographical description, which may or may not have been borrowed from the invaluable pages of a "Guide-Joanne," and one or two not very successful attempts to hit off the obvious characteristics of the Exhibition. As for the style, it is no worse than that of most novels of its class, and would have been better but for the accident that, being concerned with English people in France, our author thinks it necessary to write in a lan-guage which shall be neither French nor English, but an incongruous admixture of both. The American preference for a system of orthography which ignores etymology is noticeable in "harbor," "endeavor," &c., while there is a more than American independence about the writer who can coin at pleasure such indispensable additions to our tongue as "mentality," "pretextal," "approbative," "personable," and "intoxicomometer." The French is not always Parisian, possibly because the scene is so often shifted to Brittany; but even in a French-English novel one does not expect to hear that "the data within reach is not satisfactory," or to find a postscript described as "this addenda to a letter."

'The Green-Eyed Monster' is a word of warning to young and foolish wives. Its moral, which is its great, indeed its only point, is to the following effect : Do not shut yourself up and be sulky, refuse food and conversation, waste your bodily and mental energies in ceaseless lamentation and salt tears, because your husband receives a letter, directed in a female hand, the contents of which he declines to disclose; do not be disturbed at any little attention he may bestow, for your sake, on your unmarried cousin or sister,-it is very possible he may not share the wide-spread passion for a deceased wife's relations which would prompt him to avail himself of Mr. Chambers's large-hearted legislation; do not, above all, attempt to turn the tables by throwing yourself on the protection of sympathizing cousins in the army. If you adopt this course of conduct, you will be apt to find yourself mistaken. Your husband too has cousins. A charitable purpose to the family of one of these explains that letter in the female hand. He is their papa, but purely by adoption. He did not tell you this, only to spare the tears which you have lavished on his silence; he has fled, not from you, but in pursuit of you, because you scorned in your romance the medium of the penny post. Now, when you return to him, repentant, you will find him stretched upon his death-bed,-the result of all your pique and tears and nonsense. An admirable moral! Another, too, may be drawn : Do not marry a pretty idiot ; or, if you must, at least keep no secrets from her.

Readers who shrink from contact with common people, even in the pages of a novel, will welcome Sir F. Vincent's new book. As one had a right to expect from the author, 'The Carylls' is a really fashionable novel, into which no one is admitted who cannot give satisfactory evidence of his or her connexion with the aristocracy. This being the case, perhaps it is hardly necessary to say that the book is harmless, sinning on the side of insipidity rather than of extravagance, that the characters are commonplace and

colourless, or that the dialogue is mawkish and stilted. The dramatis persona, who are by no means numerous, consist exclusively of the family connexions of Sir Edward Caryll, descendant of Walter de Caryll, who, of course, came in with the Conqueror and married a Saxon heiress, having left his lawful wife behind him in Normandy. Whatever interest the story possesses is divided between Sir Edward's eldest son and namesake, a captain in the Guards, and Walter, the youngest son, a clerk in the Foreign Office. The former is in love with, and eventually marries, Lady Mary Segrave, a young and wealthy widow, by whom he had formerly been rejected in favour of a more fortunate suitor; the latter, after proposing to and being refused by Beatrice Leycester, a young lady who unites a masculine energy of will and self-reliance to great personal attractions, is privately married to the orphan daughter of a country clergyman, who had previously lived as the mistress of Miss Leycester's cousin, her seducer, and had given birth to an illegitimate child. This horrible secret is of course unknown to her husband, who unwittingly encourages the intimacy between his wife and John Leycester, now his brother-in-law, an intimacy which naturally culminates in a tragic dénoûment. Maddened by the brutal persecution of the villain who had dishonoured and deserted her, and who now attempts to play the lover's part again, offering her the alternatives of adultery or betrayal, Annie Caryll poisons herself with an overdose of morphia, after writing a con-fession to her husband. Of course, Walter challenges his profligate brother-in-law, and a murder is only prevented by the timely suicide of Leycester. Walter, not unnaturally, has brain-fever, and, just escaping with his life, goes abroad for a few years. On his return through the Continent, he meets with an alarming accident in the Tyrol, and is tenderly nursed by Beatrice Leycester, who happens by chance to be living with a com-panion at the same hotel. All his old love for her returns with overpowering force; and the sole reason for his not again preferring the suit she had once rejected is, that he is anticipated by her frank avowal of her love and request that he would take her for his

Possibly the slight sketch we have given of the story may suggest that we were wrong in not assigning this book to the category of sensational novels; but we may inform our readers that whatever there is which deserves this character is reserved by the author for the third volume. There is nothing in the first and second volumes, if we except the everyday incident of an elderly lady run over by a butcher's cart, which lifts the narrative out of the monotonous dead level of high life. The style is in keeping with the matter, generally grammatical, almost uniformly decorous, and only moderately seasoned with exotic phrases. If we might make a suggestion to the author, it would be that a lady, even if somewhat "fast" and addicted to across-country riding, never expresses herself in the language of the scullery; and that no gentleman would be guilty of a coarse or indecent expression in conversation with his wife.

On the whole, we are not sure that 'The Carylls' will not find favour with a tolerably large circle of novel-readers.

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#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

A Vision of Love revealed in Sleep. By Simeon Solomon. (Printed for the Author.)

It is always difficult for the reader to assure himself that he understands all that an allegory means, or is intended by the author to mean. We feel, therefore, some hesitation in interpreting Mr. Simeon Solomon's pretty, though not very powerful myth. If we are not mistaken, it is a sort of palinode to Love; not such a palinode as Socrates pronounces in Plato's 'Phedrus,' when he conceives that he has spoken profanely of the Divinity, but such as might be pronounced by the ἀκόλαστος of the Platonic apologue when he came to repent of his youthful errors, or by one of "the company with heated eyes," in the Poet-Laureate's 'Vision of Sin,' who had succeeded in breaking away from his fellows ere it grew too late. The palinode, if such it is, describes in mystic and poetical prose the stages through which the "child of sin" passes from the time when Love stands before him-"dethroned and captive, bound and wounded, bereft of the natural light of his presence; his wings drooping, broken, and torn; his hands made fast to the barren and leafless tree; the myrtles upon his brow withered and falling; and upon that heart, from whose living depths should proceed the voice of the revolving spheres, a wound flowing with blood, which changed into roses of divinest odour as it fell,"—until "the Very Love, the Divine Type of Absolute Beauty, primæval and eternal, compact of the white flame of youth, burning in ineffable perfection," is glorified in a Beatific Vision. Such is the most natural interpretation of the allegory; but we cannot speak with certainty upon the subject. Myths and apologues, like signs and prophecies, will bear many meanings; and we cannot be sure that the Apotheosis of Love does not figure the development of morality, the revival of science and learning, or a dozen other things.

Mr. Solomon writes in that epithetical, somewhat affected style, which writers of apologues usually adopt. His English is careful and ornate, but lacks, in our opinion, force and originality.
We have already hinted that the myth itself,
though pretty, is wanting in substance. The
volume, which is luxuriously printed, contains a
photograph of a picture by the author, which exemplifies at once his merits and his defects. As a painter, Mr. Solomon seems to possess a genuine love of the beautiful. The same appreciation of beauty of form shows itself in his poetical prose; but he should remember that prettiness of expression is no sufficient reason for the existence of a book, even if (and this we doubt) mere beauty of form is a sufficient reason for the existence of a picture. We wish that Mr. Solomon had given us the whole of his allegory in the pictorial shape in which he has already represented one or two scenes of it. It may be, of course, that he intends the 'Vision of Love' merely as a key to a series of pictures. We sincerely hope that it is so, and that all will be as beautiful as the picture reproduced in the 'Portfolio,' with the title, "Until the day break and the shadows flee away.

WE have on our table Essays on Darwinism, by WE have on our table Essays on Darwinism, by T. R. R. Stebbing, M.A. (Longmans),—The Secret Documents of the Second Empire, translated by T. Curry (Tweedie),—The Cant of Science, by J. M. Russell (Simpkin),—Our Duty to Animals, by Mrs. C. Bray (Partridge),—Aunt Rachel's Letters about Water and Air (Longmans),—The Story of a Life, a Selection from MSS., Poetry, and Sermons of the late Part F. Departs M. M. Harritte Science. of the late Rev. F. T. Rowell, M.A. (Hamilton & Adams),—Poems and Translations, by E. H. Houghton, M.A. (Parker),—Later Poems, by Julio (Whittaker),—The Master of Woodleigh, a Poem, by P. J. Standash (Hamilton & Adams),—The Mutual Scourges; or, France and her Neighbours, by T. Brigstocke (Longmans), -Reasons for Returning to the Church of England (Strahan),—and Calvinism, by J. A. Froude, M.A. (Longmans).

Among New Editions we have Exercises on Latin Accidence, by J. E. B. Mayor, M.A. (Cambridge, Deighton),—The Forester, by J. Brown, Ll.D. (Blackwood),—A Handy Book on the Law of Bills,

Cheques, Notes and IOU's, by J. W. Smith, LL.D. (E. Wilson),—A Handy Book on the Law of Master and Servant, by J. W. Smith, LL.D. (E. Wilson), and Servant, by J. W. Smith, ILLD. (E. Wilson),—
A Handy Book on the Law of Private Trading
Partnership, by J. W. Smith, LL.D. (E. Wilson),—
Lectures on the Laws of Life, by E. Blackwell,
M.D. (Low),—The True Robinson Crusoes, by
C. Russell (Cassell),—and Father Hyacinthe, Orations, with a Sketch of his Life (Morgan & Chase). Also the following Pamphlets: A System of National Defence, by Lieut. J. H. Gascoigne, C.B. (Hotten), Army Organization, by G. Hooper (Ridgway),— Judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the Case of Hebbert v. Purchas, edited by E. Bullock (Butterworths),—Sewage Irrigation, a Lecture, by W. Hope (Stanford),—Metropolitan Street Traffic, suggested Improvements, by H. Carr, Street Trajne, suggested Improvements, by H. Carr, C.E. (Mitchell),—Agricultural Returns of Great Britain, 1870 (Byre & Spottiswoode),—The Norman Conquest, by W. T. Deverell (Hodder & Stoughton),—A Pedigree and Genealogical Notes, from Wills, Registers and Deeds of the highly-distinguished Family of Penn (Coleman),—School Boards, by the Rev. J. L. Brereton (Macmillan),—Verses, for the Peacle by an Englishman (L.P. Verses for the People, by an Englishman (J. R. Smith),—The Franco-Prussian War, by an Earnest Smith),—The Franco-Prussian War, by an Earnest Looker-on (Hardwicke),—Teuton v. Gaul (E. Wilson),—Ramequins! De Gospel according to St. Breitmann! by Cullen Morfe (Hardwicke),—Europa's Ménagerie and Britannia's "Bulls" (Hardwicke),—What John Bull said to his Mother Christiana when he went Home for the Holidays (Hardwicke),—What Pilania and the Analysis (Hardwicke),—The Pilgrims and the Anglican Church, by W. T. Deverell (Watson & Hazell),— Prayers for the Departed (Parker),—A Short Catechism on the Baptismal Vow and Confirmation, edited by the Ven. H. P. Ffoulkes (Parker),— Die Lehre von der zweifachen Wahrheit, von Dr. M. Maywald (Nutt), - and Ueber die Zeit, von M. Eyfferth (Nutt).

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Theology.

Bevan's Help to Catechising, new edit. 18mo. 2' cl.
Froude's Calvinism: an Address at St. Andrews, March, '71, 2,6'
Godwin's Epistle of St. Paul to the Galatians, cr. 8vo. 3' cl.
Linton's The Psalms of David and Solomon, 12mo. 3, cl.
Lord (The) of Sabaoth, 12mo. 1'3 cl. swd.
M'Causland's The Builders of Babel, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Moberley's Sayings of the Great Forty Days, &c., 4th edit., 7/6
Monsell's Parish Musings, or Devotional Poems, new edit. 5/
Noyes's Advent Addresses, &c., 18mo. 1 6 cl. limp.
Perowne's The Book of Psalms: New Translation, with Notes,
&c., Vol. II., new edit., 8vo. 16'
Sadler's Abundant Life, and other Sermons, 12mo. 6/ cl.
Trollope's The Gospel of St. Matthew, new edit. cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Philosophy.
Argyll's (Duke of) Reign of Law, People's edit., 12mo. 2/6

Argyll's (Duke of) Reign of Law, People's edit., 12mo. 2/6
Shairp's Culture & Religion in some of their Relations, 2nd ed. 3 6

Music.
Donizetti's Lucrezia Borgia (Boosey's Royal Operas), 2/6 cl.

History.

History.

Boyd's (Mark) Reminiscence of Fifty Years, cr. 8vo. 10,6 cl. Crosslé's Constitutional History of the Church Examined, 5/Dowson's History of India; 'The Muhammadan Period,' Vol. III., 8vo. 24. [Jones's (Agnes C.) Memorials, by Her Sister, cr. 8vo. 6/cl. Lucie's Diary of the Siege of Strasbourg, &c., 12mo. 1/swd. Secret Documents of the Second Empire, trans. by T. Curry, 5/Wood's (Rev. J.) Sunset at Noonday, Memorials of Mrs. J. T. Robson, of Hull, 12mo. 2-6 cl.

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Lemon, cr. 8vo. 7/6
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Spender's (Mrs. J. K.) Her Own Fault, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Temple Bar Magazine, Vol. 31, 8vo. 5/6 cl.

#### OUR CAMBRIDGE LETTER.

Cambridge, March 21, 1871. On Friday last the Senate met in the Arts' School to discuss an educational question of great importance, which has occupied much of the attention of the residents during the last six months. On the 3rd of June, 1870, Lord Lyttelton, in behalf of the Endowed Schools Commission, informed the Vice-Chancellor of the University that the Commissioners proposed "to establish some schools of the first grade (i. e. schools retaining their scholars to the age of 18 or 19), in which modern languages and natural science should be the staple of the course of study, and to that end the time and importance assigned to classics be much diminished." The Commissioners were of opinion that Latin should in the main be retained. not only because of the large extent to which it enters into the languages of modern Europe, but also because "no ecclesiastic, lawyer, antiquarian or physician can dispense with all knowledge of it." "Greek," the Commissioners continued, "has none of these uses, while yet it takes more time to learn, is forgotten sooner, and is the object of suspicion and dislike to parents." They have, educational endowments best adapted for the purpose in establishing, among other schools of the first grade, some which may, by way of distinction, be called modern: that is, schools in which Greek shall be excluded in order to provide adequate test and encouragement for the study of modern languages and natural science." The objection to this scheme, which at once presented itself, was that "the Universities would be closed to the pupils, however competent, unless they would spend money and time in acquiring that quantum of Greek which is exacted from all who go there." The Commissioners, therefore, suggested that the University might with advantage "modify its ar-University might with advantage rangements so that, for instance, a first-rate man of science who knows no Greek shall not be at any greater disadvantage than a first-rate Greek scholar who knows no science." In accordance with this excellent suggestion a Syndicate was appointed, November 17th, 1870, "to consider whether any, and if so, what alterations may be made with advantage in the system of University examinations to enable persons who are unacquainted with the Greek language to obtain degrees." The Syndicate, as we learn from their report issued March 9th of the present year, approve of the suggestion of the Commissioners. "Lord Lyttelton's remarks," they say, "appear to the Syndicate to have an application not confined to this particular class of schools. Many professions may be named in which a knowledge of modern languages would be of the highest utility; and this consideration, they think, may fairly be set in the scale against the arguments in favour of retaining Greek in all cases, on the score of the superior mental training which is, perhaps justly, alleged to be given by the study of that language. They have therefore come to the conclusion, that the University may with advantage accept a knowledge of French and German in place of Greek in the Previous Examination, provided the candidates are required to show a sufficient acquaintance with those languages. In order that the examination may fairly test such acquaintance, the Syndicate think that it should include translation from both French and German authors at sight, and translation into one or other of these languages." Thus the effect of the changes

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proposed to be introduced into the existing regulations will be to allow candidates for Honours to take up German and French instead of Greek in the only University Examination in which the classical lan guages are, for Honour men, a sine quâ non. Candidates for ordinary degrees, however, will derive no benefit from the reform, as, according to the scheme of the Syndicate, no option will be allowed in the second General Examination which is passed by candidate for the second General Examination which is passed by can second General Examination which is passed by candidates for ordinary degrees at the end of their second year, before they devote themselves to the special subject in which they graduate a year later. Hence the recommendations of the Syndicate, if approved by the Senate, will open the University to those students trained in the "modern" schools who are really distinguished in "modern" subjects, but will in no way alter the position of a candidate for an ordinary degree. It is, in my opinion, much to be regretted that the Syndicate has thus re-stricted its suggestions. I am quite willing to acknowledge that Greek and Latin afford a better training in the theory of language than German and French, not only because the student of the and French, not only because the student of the latter can in general feel his way from word to word, while the classical student must grasp whole sentences and re-model them in the process of translation, but also because the ancient languages present innumerable problems in the logic of grammar which are of the greatest use for educational purposes. But I can see no reason why we should continue to exact from all students indiscriminately continue to exact from all students indiscriminately a knowledge of two languages if one will be sufficient. At present, the knowledge of Greek and Latin required in the Previous Examination, or "Little-go," is miserably small. It is, as Lord Lyttelton says, "acquired perfunctorily, and according to the common phrase by 'cram.'" It is, therefore, of little value for the purpose of mental training, and for other purposes absolutely worthless. Nor can it be made more real, unless we withdraw the student's attention from other studies, which may be for him of far greater educational utility. If, however, the candidate for an ordinary degree were allowed the candidate for an ordinary degree were allowed to offer French or German instead of Greek, I believe that the standard in Latin might be considerably raised, and that many a man would leave the University with a knowledge of Latin which would enable him to read Latin books, and which would facilitate the acquisition of modern languages. Such a knowledge of Latin would amply compensate for the loss of the knowledge of the Greek letters and of one of Mr. Bohn's translations which now sometimes constitutes the undergraduate's sole claim to be accounted a Greek scholar. At the meeting in the Arts' School very different opinions were expressed. Some protested warmly against any scheme which allowed a student to graduate in the University without having a knowledge of Greek; others approved the moderation of the Syndicate in confining its recommendations to the concession asked by the Commissioners; whilst others again thought that the Syndicate might with advantage have proposed a more compre-hensive scheme. All the members of the Syndicate signed the Report. It was stated at the meeting that very few of them had advocated a larger reform. We have still to see what view the Senate will take of the proposed plan when it is put to the vote. I sincerely hope that the Senate will not prefer a paltry smattering of Greek to solid acquirements in other branches of learning. J.

#### PROFESSOR DE MORGAN.

The daily papers have already announced that Angustus De Morgan died last Saturday, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, at his residence in Merton Road, Regent's Park. Prof. De Morgan's death was not unexpected. More than a year since paralysis inflicted on his vigorous intellect a blow from which it never rallied; and before the appearance of the disease of the kidneys, which was the immediate cause of his dissolution, it was generally known that his earthly days were drawing to a close under circumstances that precluded him from completing more than one unfinished labour. But the departure of the celebrated teacher

is not the less a cause of a poignant grief to his old associates and many friends. To anticipate such a loss is not to escape the sorrow which results from the removal of a gentle companion and supreme benefactor. He was in every high sense a great man. His intellectual stature and abilities were in harmony with his moral endowments and proportions. He possessed, moreover, graces of nature and charms of manner that would have made him widely beloved and largely influential had he been a man of merely respectable morality, and had he thought less clearly and precisely than the paradoxers whose vagaries he corrected and whose absurdities he exposed. To the outer world his decease means only the withdrawal of a powerful and incessantly laborious mind from the intellectual forces of the nation. But those who knew him in his home, where the most lovable qualities of his nature were seen to the best advantage, and the students who derived knowledge, and the power of gaining knowledge, from his personal instructions, are mourning for the friend whose whole life was an illustration of devotion to truth, and an example of virtue.

of devotion to truth, and an example of virtue.

Born at Madura, in Southern India, in June, 1806, Augustus De Morgan belonged to a family several of whose members distinguished themselves in military service. His grandfather was an officer in the Indian army. So also was his father, Colonel De Morgan, who died at sea off the Cape on his homeward passage from the East, on November 27, 1816. On the maternal side the mathematician was no less honourably descended, his mother being Elizabeth daughter of James his mother being Elizabeth, daughter of James Dodson of the Custom House, and granddaughter of James Dodson, F.R.S., who died November 23, 1757, after filling for many years the post of Master in the Mathematical School of Christ's Hospital. in the Mathematical School of Christ's Hospital. The Professor's descent from this scientific ancestor, whose 'Antilogarithmic Canon' is a fact of mathematical literature, is worthy of notice, since De Morgan regarded himself as indebted to his great-grandfather for the particular mental faculty which rendered him chiefly famous. Sent in early childhood from Southern India to England, Augustus received his preliminary education in two or three grammar schools of the Western counties, and went to Cambridge at so early an age that he had not completed his twenty-first year when he gained the fourth place age that he had not completed his twenty-first year when he gained the fourth place in the mathematical tripos of 1827—the three higher wranglers of the list being Goodson, Turner and Cleasby—and took his B.A. degree. The youthful wrangler, whose high place in the tripos yet failed to declare the exceptional aptitude of his mind for mathematical study, would under ordinary circumstances have secured the dignity and material advantages of a college fellowship, and have found a field of congenial labour within the walls of his University. But Augustus De Morgan's circumstances were exceptional, in that he had a nicely-scrupulous conscience, and an intellect that forbade him to subscribe the customary tests. Neither then nor at any subsequent period of his life did he find himself so perfectly in accordance with the views of any nonconforming body, or so completely outside the lines of Anglican doctrine, as to think himself bound to withdraw from the Church in which he was educated. In his later years he used to term himself, with characteristic pleasantry, "a Christian unattached"; and the considerations which caused him to describe thus considerations which caused him to describe thus negatively his religious position towards the close of his career, were so far operative on his intellect and conscience in early manhood that he forebore to secure a High Wrangler's ordinary share of collegiate preferment by formal and insincere subscription. In the Preface to a treatise on spiritual manifestations, entitled 'From Matter to Spirit,' written in 1863—a Preface so quaintly characteristic of his intellectual subtlety, and so greesably illustrative of his consistent care for agreeably illustrative of his consistent care for fairness in argument, that we commend it to the attention of those who have not already perused it—he observed: "What is belief? A state of the What is it often taken to be? An act of the mind. The imperative future tense-I will

believe, thou shalt believe, &c., which has no existence except in the grammar-book, represents a futile attempt which people make upon themselves and upon others. . . . The attempt to induce others to will a belief or an unbelief is exceedingly common among all sides of all questions. There is no arguing against it; for it is a lurking attempt, unsuspected by those who make it." This view taken of the case of others in his ripe age was the view that he took of his own case on the threshold of manhood. He could not tamper with his own integrity by doing anything to induce himself to will a belief; and without making any boastful complaint at the time, or even in subsequent years calling attention to his honest action, he withdrew from the University in which he would doubtless have become a power, had his conscience been something less nice, or his principles a little more elastic. If the University lost somewhat in internal health and vigour from his early retirement from Trinity, she can scarcely be said to have thereby missed much in honour with the outer world; for the fruitful labours and continual industry in which the mathematician was stimulated by his want of academic emoluments, have redounded scarcely more to the worker's fame than to the glory of Cambridge.

worker's fame than to the glory of Cambridge.

On moving to London, he entered Lincoln's Inn, with the design of qualifying himself to practise at the Bar; but this purpose he relinquished soon after mastering the rudiments of legal study, which had few attractions for his philosophic mind, and ascertaining that the lower and most serviceable arts of taining that the lower and most serviceable arts of advocacy were strongly distasteful to his genius. Singularly qualified by nature to expose the falla-cies and tricks of forensic argumentation, he would never have succeeded in using artifices which he despised; and he did well to select a more appro-priate field for the exercise of his abilities. Morepriate field for the exercise of his abilities. More-over, domestic circumstances gave a new direction to his mental energies. By his marriage with Miss Sophia Elizabeth Frend, the daughter of William Frend, M.A., of Jesus College, one of the heterodox notabilities of Cambridge, he associated himself closely with a man whose professional experiences opened to the young mathematician a new sphere of labour. A mathematical writer of great merit, a Liberal politician who counted Horne Tooke amongst his friends, and the judicious counsellor whose seasonable advice induced Sir Francis Burdett on his liberation from the Tower to decline the demonstrative proposals of the Westminster Committee, Mr. William Frend was the actuary of the Rock Life Assurance Office. His father-in-law's influence determined Augustus De Morgan to turn his mathematical acquirements to account in the service of the London insurance companies: and the future author of the 'Essay on Probabilities' soon became the first authority in a difficult department of commercial science. He raised the actuary's vocation to the dignity of a profession, and throughout his busy life, almost to the moment of the failure of his powers, he was the confidential adviser of several of our principal associations for insurance of lives. At the same time he found fitting employment in University College—or to speak of it by its original title—the London University, where he became Professor of Mathematics in the year 1828. This office he held till 1866, with the exception of the five years from 1831 to 1836, during which the chair was filled by Prof. White, on whose death Mr. De Morgan again accepted the Professorship. The circumstances which at length induced him to break off his connexion with the learned body, whose reputation in a difficult department of commercial science. nexion with the learned body, whose reputation he had been chiefly instrumental in maintaining amongst the students of London, are necessarily so well remembered that we should scarcely allude to them, had it not been represented that the Professor was moved to resign his chair by sympathy fessor was moved to resign his chair by sympathy with an aggrieved friend rather than by considerations of principle. This view of Mr. De Morgan's conduct appears to us to be erroneous. That he was a man to resent warmly an injustice done to any of his friends, it is needless to say; but we are sure that he was actuated by other motives than those of private pique and generous indignation. When

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the Council of University College declined to avail themselves of the services of a gentleman, whom it appeared that they would gladly have made one of their Professors had it not been for his religious opinions, Mr. De Morgan conceived that the Governors of the institution had failed in the faithful discharge of their trust, and surrendered the grand fundamental principle on which the college was founded. Taking this view of the case Prof. De Morgan felt that his mission in connexion with the college, which he had so largely benefited, was at end. When it had ceased to represent a cause especially dear to him, he felt that his labours in the college could no longer further the objects which he had chiefly had at heart in discharging very arduous duties. Of the efficiency of those labours it is enough to say that Sylvester, Todhunter, Routh and Clifton, are names on the brilliant roll of mathematicians who received their

training from Mr. De Morgan.

Professorial work, and the demands upon his time and energies made by the clients who consulted him as an actuary, were but the smaller part of the labour of Prof. De Morgan's life. He never ceased to be a student and writer so long as he had power to acquire new facts and nerve to guide a thoughtful pen. There is no need to enumerate his separate works on science, and his numerous contributions to the literature of learned The excellence of his mathematical writings is known to all who can appreciate their learning and philosophic method. Next to his Arithmetic, which though less popular than other Arithmetic, which though less popular than other and inferior books, has become a widely-accepted manual for use in schools, his 'Differential and Integral Calculus' is the most generally known of his scientific publications. But no estimate can be made of the variety and value of his contributions to mathematical literature, if his papers in the Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society and the Astronomical Society are omitted from the survey. He was moreover a mathematician who could see the failings of his favourite pursuit, and excel in the failings of his favourite pursuit, and excel in the demonstration of a science too generally neglected by the mathematical student. His 'Formal Logic' alike remarkable for originality and acuteness. If he reproved the logicians for their contemptuous neglect of mathematics, he was not less earnest in urging mathematicians to read logic. And whilst prosecuting his original investigations and perfecting his series of greater works, without ever neglect-ing his professorial duties or the interests of those who consulted him as an actuary, he found time to be an habitual contributor to various literary journals and scientific publications. If they were gathered together, the articles which he contributed anonymously or in epistolary forms to periodicals and encyclopædias would be found to be such a mass of literary achievement as seldom comes from the pen of a man whose sole business it is to write for journals. His contributions to Knight's Penny Cyclopædia are a considerable proportion of the entire work. To the Athenæum it is a matter of notoriety that he was through many years an habi-tual contributor, and it is with equal pride and gratitude that we render acknowledgment of the value of his co-operation. Having associated himself with the Athenœum in 1840, he gave its readers during the next ten years a large number of articles on the subjects falling within his favourite fields of inquiry and speculation. Between 1856 and the date when his health gave way so that he could no longer work, there was scarcely a single number of our paper in which his hand had no part. 'The Budget of Paradoxes' and the 'Supplement' to the Budget appeared in our columns at intervals during 1863 and the four succeeding years. It was the writer's intention to complete his humorous exhibition of paradoxists with anotherseries of papers that should hold up to kindly ridicule the orthodox sciolists, or paradoxers on behalf of orthodoxy, just as the published papers had made fun out of the crotchets and wild notions of heterodox paradoxers. For this end, he had made collections, which, we fear, were not so far digested that their publication would be now desirable.

A very inadequate notion of Mr. De Morgan will be formed by those who look only at his works of various and profound learning. From them it may be seen or inferred that he was a reader whose intellect relished every kind of intellectual food and exercise, and a thinker whose subtlety was only surpassed by his originality. They abound also with proof that he overflowed with humour. familiar associates alone can render justice to the versatility of his powers, the delightful buoyancy of spirits, and the sweetness of his dis-position. Knowing many subjects thoroughly, there was scarcely one about which he did not know much. He delighted in music, and was on one instrument a performer of considerable pro-ficiency. He passed for diversion's sake from one arduous study to another; but, though he found pastime in intellectual effort that would exhaust ordinary students, he did not disdain literature that pedants are apt to contemn as frivolous. He was an habitual and eager reader of novels, especially humorous novels. Give him a line or two out of 'Pickwick' or 'Oliver Twist' and he would repeat by heart, and with the heartiest zest, the page following the quotation. There were times when, in the absence of a good novel, he could enjoy a bad one. If he was severe on the presumption of ignorance, and very severe on the insolence of knowledge, he was never deficient in considerateness to diffidence and commonplace dullness. The paradoxers whom he infuriated by his banter, were comically at fault when they accused him of malignity. He was the kindliest as well as the most learned of men-charitable to opponents and benignant to every who approached him: even in his gayest lightest moods never forgetting the claims that weakness has on strength. Standing by his grave, his friends may find comfort in reflecting that he was not more wise and keen than tender and true.

#### THE LONDON SCHOOL-BOARD.

Some time ago the Board relegated to a "Statistical Committee" the duty of inquiring into the "sufficiency," "suitability," and "efficiency" of the schools at present in existence. This Committee, at the meeting of the Board on the 15th inst., sent in a recommendation which it was found difficult to understand, but which, as it re-appeared on Wednesday last in an amended form, was to the effect that the Board itself should inquire into the "sufficiency" and "suitability" of the existing schools,—points the consideration of which must greatly depend upon local knowledge; but that the Educational Department be requested to under-take the inquiry into "efficiency." The Report, thus amended, was carried by a majority of nearly two to one, but not without considerable opposition. On the one hand, it was urged that the Educational Department had already at its disposal a trained staff of School Inspectors, and so could do the required work more rapidly and efficiently than could the Board itself; while, on the other hand, Mr. Torrens accused the Board of "going whining to the Department to undertake the work thrown ; and, in the same spirit, Mr. Tabrum asked. What was the Board competent to do, if it was not competent to undertake its own work?" we only put out of sight the anxiety which the Board not unnaturally evinced lest the application should compromise its own dignity, and bind it hand and foot to a Governmental Department, the question, more or less, lies in a nutshell. No one supposes that the Board will personally conduct the inquiry into "efficiency"; and, if subordinate inspectors are to be requested to make a Report, it is obvious that the Board in no way compromises itself by applying to Government for ssistance, when Government already possesses staff of inspectors accustomed to such duties. When the inspectors who are to be appointed have sent in their Report, and the Board has to determine whether new schools are or are not required, then there will be ample time for it to manifest its love of work, its independence of any Governmental Department, and its sense of its own dignity. Meanwhile, long as the Board has been sitting and

talking, its knowledge of the educational necessities of London seems to be exactly what it was a: first,

#### DR. ROBERT CHAMBERS.

In every part of the world where English is spoken, especially where it is spoken with a Scotch accent, the names of William and Robert Chambers pass over the tongue with something of esteem and gratitude. To the productions of their discreet and busy pens, brought to our hearths and homes by their cheap and indefatigable press, most of us, when young, owed much useful information that we might otherwise have lacked, and many kindly sentiments which we might not otherwise have felt. The brothers began to popularize and diffuse knowledge when political distraction, and a low appreciation of intellectual culture combined to discourage rather than to promote general education; not long indeed after the time indicated by Sydney Smith when no man who had not an independent five hundred a year dared proclaim liberal opinions; when a Chinese awe of the "wisdom of our an-cestors" checked wholesome efforts to increase our own; when, consequently, books were quite out of the reach of the humble and needy. The value of the work then inaugurated by these two brothers of providing elevating and accessible mental aliment for "The Million" was incalculable. The loss, therefore, of one of them is surely a public loss; and Mr. Robert Chambers, who passed away on Friday, the 17th of the present month, will be mourned by all who value education and who love literature.

The brothers were born at Peebles, on the banks of the Tweed. Their father was a muslin-weaver, employing some twenty looms. Mr. James Chambers—at first a prosperous manufacturer, always a lover of books, a keen politician, an open-hearted friend—had already suffered in his purse from his kind—ness to the French prisoners parolled in Peebles during the wars of Napoleon, and was eventually ruined by the competition of machine with handloom weaving. He was obliged to withdraw his family, with the wreck of his means, to Edinburgh. Here, by the help of his sensible and energetic wife, he managed to bring up creditably a family of six children.

Robert, the second son, was born in 1802. He grew up a quiet, self-contained boy, unable, from a painful defect in his feet, to join in the robust play of his schoolfellows. He may be said to have devoured books from his infancy. In the preface to his collected works he writes: "Books, not playthings, filled my hands in childhood. At twelve I was deep, not only in poetry and fiction, but in encyclopædias." A great prize fell into his hands in an old lumber-room to which he had retired for quiet. He found there a mass of odd volumes of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' These he read through with insatiable eagerness.

The rudiments of classical knowledge which Robert Chambers obtained at the Peebles public school were much improved in Edinburgh by the teaching of Mr. Benjamin Mackay, afterwards head master of the High School. At sixteen he broke away from home. His passion was books. Even at that unripe age, he tried to write them; but determined, at all hazards, to sell them. With a stock worth no more than two pounds, the produce of long savings of pocket-money, he commenced business; a boy-bookseller, self-reliant, unaided. There lies before us a kind of small ciphering-book, containing young Robert Chambers's first year's account of profit and loss. The former was small, but, for his modest wants, sufficient. The writing is extremely neat. Indeed, the young penman was employed by the city authorities to copy on vellum the address presented to George the Fourth, who visited Edinburgh in 1822.

Meanwhile, the elder brother, William, had also started as a printer and bookseller, and they commenced a crude weekly miscellany, called the Kaleidoscope. Robert was the editor, William setting up his own compositions in type without

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troubling himself with pen and ink. This first effort closed a short life in December, 1821.

Robert Chambers never ceased to cultivate his Robert Chambers never ceased to cultivate his Tweed-side associations, and was therefore able to "spot," from personal knowledge, several of the characters in the Waverley Novels, then in the height of popularity. 'Illustrations of the Author of Waverley,' his maiden book, brought him into notice, and introduced him to Sir Walter Scott. His next venture, 'Traditions of Edinburgh,' has not ceased to be issued and read to this day. Every type of it was set up every sheet julled at press. type of it was set up, every sheet pulled at press, by his brother. The first edition, dated 1823, presents a curious contrast to the handsome copies of the same work, improved also in other respects,

published only last year.

Publishers now began to seek out its author. For one he wrote 'Walks in Edinburgh,' partly the result of rambles in the odd nooks and corners of the quaint old city in company with Sir Walter Scott. In 1824 there was a great fire, depriving many poor families of their means and homes. Robert Chambers, having no money to give them, wrote a book describing the past historical fires in Edinburgh, for their benefit; and it sold largely. Having published his 'Popular Rhymes of Scotland, he set out, as if determined to harden his tender feet by pedestrianism, to explore Scotland, chiefly on foot; his object being to collect materials for his 'Picture of Scotland,—a work that proved for many years to be the Scotlish tourist's best companion. Although now a prosperous bookseller, he found leisure to write and compile upwards of twenty volumes. Among them five for Constable's Miscellany, entitled Histories of the Scotlish Rebellions, and a Life of James the First in two volumes. Then, for other publishers, Scotlish Ballads and Songs, a Biographical Dictionary of distinguished Scotsmen, and a compact little History of Scotland. He also edited for several years the Edinburgh Advertiser newspaper. Yet this goodly list represents little more than the beginning of his literary career.

Neither was William Chambers idle. He toiled awayin his snug little shop in the Broughton suburb, land,' he set out, as if determined to harden his

away in his snug little shop in the Broughton suburb, writing, printing, and selling books. He had already written and published an account of the legal constitution and customs of his native country, under the title of The Book of Scotland. Another work, The Gazetteer of Scotland, must have cost much labour, which, happily, proved to be profitable. About the end of the year '31 the turning-point in the fortunes of the brothers accidentally turned up. The agitation for Parliamentary Reform had awakened a necessity for the spread of education. Lord Brougham proclaimed that the "Schoolmaster was abroad." The schoolmaster accordingly appeared in various guises. Henry Brougham himself started him, through the agency of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, a formidable organ-Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, a formidable organization of Chairmen, Treasurers, Committees, paid and honorary secretaries, and local agents. This literary mountain did not labour in vain; and among its progeny was The Penny Magazine. A copy of the prospectus (which appeared a very long time before the periodical itself) having been by William (Chambers, who had long been seen by William Chambers—who had long been gestating similar schemes,—he forwarded to one of the chief promoters several suggestions which, in his judgment, would have improved the chances of the project. No answer was vouchsafed to his letter, and his self-love was wounded. He determined to realize his unappreciated ideas himself; and they took the form of Chambers's Edinburgh Journal. The first number appeared on the 4th of February, 1832—six weeks before the ponderous Society in London fulfilled its promise of a *Penny* Magazine. Success exceeded not only expectation, Magazine. Success exceeded not only expectation, but the means of production. The projector had to call in the aid of his brother Robert for the editorship; and all Edinburgh proved to be equal only to produce the Scotch edition, one of the largest printing-offices in London being employed to work off the supply for England and the colonies. The Penny Magazine expired long ago: Chambers's Journal still flourishes amongst the widely-read hebdomadals of to-day.

Robert Chambers's contributions to the Journal, of which he now became joint proprietor, plainly express his mental organization. His early bent was towards history and archeology, and he contributed many pleasant articles on these subjects. But it was the front page that he most impressed But it was the front page that he most impressed with his own idiosyncrasy. Gifted with keen, accurate observation, and a good-natured yet grave (therefore mirth-provoking) humour, his miniature portraits of character and pictures of life, under the name of "Mr. Balderstone," were so truthful and sympathetic, that, even when removed from their context and re-published in seven volumes in '47, they met with a very general acceptance. The secret of their success is revealed in the Preface:—"It was my design from the first to be the essayist of the middle class—that in which I was born, and to which I continue to belong. I therefore born, and to which I continue to belong. I therefore do not treat their manners and habits as one lookdo not treat their manners and habits as one looking de haut en bas, which is the usual style of essayists, but as one looking round among the firesides of my friends." He also furnished articles on elementary science. Eventually, indeed, he became a leading geologist; and, in his favourite pursuit, he explored, hammer in hand, not only many parts of Great Britain, but visited Sweden, Norway, Iceland, Canada, and the United States. A theory which he had formed respecting Ancient Sea Margins he propounded before the British Association, and also in a volume with that title. The list of his other independent works comprises, 'The Domestic Annals of Scotland,' and a chronological edition of Burns's Poems, so arranged with connecting narrative that it serves also as a biography, with the money proceeds of which he helped to make Burns's sister comfortable for life. This was a labour of love. Robert Chambers was This was a labour of love. Robert Chambers was himself a poet,—tender, sympathetic,—as a dainty little volume printed, for private circulation, in 1835, fully attests. Associated with Mr., now Dr., Carruthers, he produced the 'Cyclopædia of English Literature'; and lastly (if we except the mysterious work to be presently discussed), 'The Book

During all this hard work, Robert Chambers helped to conduct, with his brother William, one of the largest printing and publishing establishments in Scotland, gradually grown out of the single hand-press at Broughton. He, too, aided in realizing an educational project so complete that in realizing an educational project so complete that when commenced few men, even with the indo-mitable perseverance of these remarkable brothers, could have hoped to see completed. It is called "Chambers's Educational Course." This series of some fifty or sixty school-books begins with a three-halfpenny infant primer, reaches the classics through a whole library of grammars, dictionaries, and class-books, for teaching some of dictionaries, and class-books, for teaching some of the foreign living languages and every department of English, including most of the sciences, and ends with cheap editions of several Latin authors, and a popular Encyclopædia, in ten thick volumes. To supplement what their Journal could not supply to the reading public, the brothers Chambers also wrote, with not much assistance, and published, 'Information for the People,' 'Papers for the People,' a series of Miscellaneous Tracts, besides several cheap editions of the best bycone authors. several cheap editions of the best bygone authors.

Literary honours fell thickly upon Robert Chambers. He became a member of many scientific Societies, and enjoyed the rare distinction of being nominated into the Athenæum Club by its Committee of Management. The last years of his life were passed at St. Andrews; where the Senatus Academicus of the University conferred on him

Academicus of the University conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Memorials of Robert Chambers would hardly be complete without mention of 'Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation,' published more than a quarter of a century ago, to prove that the Divine Governor of this world conducts its passing affairs by a fixed rule, termed natural law: this book communicated a sharp shock to the nerves of the orthodox. Its real author may never certainly be known, unless some evidence confirming than be known, unless some evidence confirming that which already exists be left among Mr. Chambers's papers: it has been ascribed to Mrs. Robert Cham-

The controversy which 'The Vestiges bers. bers. The controversy which 'The Vestiges' engendered was most envenomed in the North; and when, in 1848, Mr. Robert Chambers was selected to be Lord Provost of Edinburgh, he thought it better to withdraw, in the face of a storm raised against him as the supposed author. His brother William, however, afterwards filled the office, with so much satisfaction to his fellowcitizens, that he was re-elected after serving the prescribed term of three years.

prescribed term of three years.

Included within a widely-spread reading public,
Mr. Robert Chambers has left behind him quite a Mr. Robert Chambers has left behind him quite a public of mourning personal friends. His genial manners and unlimited hospitality brought to his house, not only troops of local friends, but during his long residence in Edinburgh almost every distinguished visitor to that city. Even his own immediate successors would count for a small community. He passes away the patriarch of nine children and thirty grandchildren. Not one of these but can recall some affectionate memorial of his generous kindness of word or deed.

kindness of word or deed.

The mournful record does not end here. While the above lines in memoriam were being written, Mr. David Chambers, the youngest brother of the Messrs. Chambers, and their agent in London, died unexpectedly at his residence at Lee, in Kent: like his brother, he was an earnest friend of Pressidence Reform, and devoted much time in promoting the repeal of the fiscal restrictions upon newspapers.

#### Literary Gussip.

WE understand that Dr. M'Cosh, Principal of New Jersey College, Princeton, U.S.A., has in a forward state a work 'On Natural Theology and Apologetics.' Among the subjects dealt with are, the Relation of Physical Science to Religion, Conservation of Force, Star Dust, Protoplasm, Origin of Species, Natural Selection, and Evidence of Plan in the Development of the Physical World.

THE Abyssinian letter sent with the presents of Prince Kassa to the Queen, and which puzzled all the experts at the Foreign Office, the India Office, the British Museum, &c., was, we find, at last deciphered by Dr. Gustav Oppert, F.A.I., assistant in the Royal Library at Windsor Castle. Lord Enfield, when speaking in the House of the difficulty of getting the despatch read and translated, forgot to name the accomplished linguist who had relieved the Foreign Office from their difficulty, and we have much pleasure in supplying the omission.

After the Introduction to his first volume of the Roxburghe Ballads for the Ballad Society, Mr. William Chappell will give a list of all the publishers of black-letter ballads in the seventeenth century. In the Intro-duction Mr. Chappell notices how in England, Scotland, and Holland, the extreme Puritanism that put an end to the school of music in each country, was followed by a progressive increase of drunkenness, with its attendant vices and crimes. The great Dutch school of music of the fifteenth century was silenced, and has never revived.

WE learn that the 'Life of S. Thomas of Aquin, by Prior Vaughan, of St. Michael's, Hereford, has found in France a translator in the person of the Abbé Lenoble, of Neufchâtel, Seine-Inférieure.

MR. S. CHRISTIE-MILLER has consented to allow the Ballad Society to make a catalogue of his collection of ballads.

LEIGH HUNT'S autograph MS. of his modernization of Chaucer's 'Friar's Tale, or the

Summoner and the Devil,' fetched only 2l. 12s. at Lilly's sale at Messrs. Sotheby's.

It may be mentioned as an illustration of Scottish character that the daily newspapers in Edinburgh and Glasgow containing the report of Mr. Froude's lecture on Calvinism at St. Andrews were run out of print in the course of last Saturday.

Dr. RICHARD MORRIS'S edition of some curious Anglo-Saxon and Early English Legends of the Holy Rood is nearly ready for the Early English Text Society.

Prof. M'GILL, Hebrew Professor, and member of the Bible Revision Committee, died at St. Andrews on the 16th inst.

THE Early English Text Society's copier, Mr. Brock, is at Cheltenham, collating Sir Thomas Phillipps's MS. of the third version of 'The Vision of Piers Plowman,' for Mr. Skeat's edition.

PROF. BERNHARD TEN BRINK'S edition of the Prologue to Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, with collations and notes, has just appeared.

AMONGST literary losses during the siege of Paris is M. Devéria, an Egyptologist, well known for his writings. He lived close to the Panthéon, but was driven out by Prussian shells at night, and died on the 25th of January lest

The Association for the Encouragement of the Study of Greek in France offers the following prizes:—1. A prize of 1,000 francs for the work written in or translated into French and recently published which shall be considered the most useful to the progress of Greek studies; 2. A like prize, named after its founder, the Prix Zographos, for a similar work written, or translated, in French, Latin, or Greek. Editions of Greek authors are included in the programme. No manuscripts allowed to be placed in competition. The time for presentation of the works has been deferred from the 1st of January to the 15th of May, 1871.

Or the first edition of Cervantes' 'Quijote' only two copies exist in Madrid: one in the library of the Spanish Academy, the other in that of the National. At the instigation of Col. Fabra, an "Association" has been formed for the production of a photographic fac-simile. Señor Hartzenbusch has accepted the presidency and Señor Frontaura the secretaryship of the "Association."

A TRANSLATION into German of Cennino Cennini's 'Trattato della Pittura' is to form the first volume of the collection entitled 'Quellenschriften des Mittelalters und der Renaissance, 'published by Prof. von Eitelberger, in Vienna. The version of the 'Trattato' is by Herr Albert Ilg, with an Introduction and Notes, and is the first which has appeared in German.

The late war has produced a contribution from Berthold Auerbach, who, under the title of 'Wieder unser; Gedenkblätter zur Geschichte dieser Tage,' has given a well-written summary of the current opinions, and of the different circumstances that marked the commencement of the Franco-Prussian war, and its continuance.

The subscriptions for the University of Allahabad were last reported at 18,300*l*.

Don Antonio Romero Ortiz, in his new work, 'La Literatura Portughese en el Siglo XIX.,' a volume of literary studies published in Madrid, treats of upwards of two hundred Portuguese authors and authoresses of the nineteenth century. Amongst the most interesting sketches of Portuguese writers of eminence who are but little known out of their own country, is the paper on the violent and learned critic; the vigorous writer; the versatile author of epic and lyric poems, of philosophical treatises, of comedies and tragedies, and of brilliant articles in the periodical press; the friar José Agustin de Macedo, of whom Señor Ortiz says, "his contemporaries abused him, the present generation still hates him, but posterity will do him justice."

Great objection is being raised by natives in India and the press to the late discouragement of their acquiring an English education by the reduction of the Government grants. This certainly seems a strange measure for an English Government to enact.

The first volume of Dr. Brentano's History of Trades-Unions has appeared in Germany. It includes the original of his well-known essay on English Gilds, with his latest revisions. His view of the origin of Gilds has, however, been strongly contested in the last number of the Transactions of the Middlesex Archæological Association, by Mr. Henry C. Coote.

Amongst the latest Italian publications the Rivista Europea notices the second volume of the 'Rime' of Francesco Petrarca, with Notes by Signor Giuseppe Bozzo; a treatise on 'Elocution,' by Signor Giovanni Spalazzi; the second volume of the important work by Signor Carlo Lozzi, 'On Idleness in Italy, and the first yearly number of a 'Strenna Mantovana,' edited by Prof. Attilio Portioli, which contains, amongst other things, a remarkable selection from the letters of Tristano Martinelli, a comic actor, who represented the character of Arlecchino about the end of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth century, and who used to write to the Duke of Mantua as from an equal to an equal. In poetry, Signor Guido Dezau's powerful invective against 'William, the Victorious Emperor of Germany,' published at Venice in the form of a "Memento," and Signor Giuseppe Chia-rini's new poem, 'Giovanna,' in which a pathetic and powerfully dramatic story is well described in flowing lines, deserve special mention.

The revision of the Scriptures by Convocation is not regarded with excessive favour in the United States. It is remarked that although the two companies charged with the revision of the Old and New Testaments respectively were directed to call in the aid of other scholars, no matter to what nation or denomination they belonged, yet no American has been invited, although America contains some thirty millions of Bible-reading Protestants.

#### SCIENCE

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—March 16.—Gen. Sir Edward Sabine, K.C.B., President, in the chair.—The following papers were read:—'Description of Ceratodus, a Genus of Ganoid Fishes, recently discovered in Rivers of Queensland, Australia,' by Dr. Günther,—and 'On the Formation of some of the Sub-Axial Arches in Man,' by Mr. G. W. Callendar.

ASIATIC. - March 20. - Major-General Sir H. C. Rawlinson, President, in the chair .- Prof. Chenery read a paper 'On a Manuscript in the Bodleian Library, containing a Hebrew Translation or Imi-tation of the first 26 Makámát of El Hariri.' This work, of which only three or four chapters have work, or which only three or four chapters have yet been printed (one the third Makamah, by De Sacy, at the beginning of his edition of El Hariri) is by Judah ben Solomon, called Alcharizi, the author of the 'Tachkemoni,' well known to students of Hebrew. Like the 'Tachkemoni,' it is made up of rhymed prose and of verse modelled on the Arabic metres, the physics of the Karabana of the Karabana and the Arabic metres. is made up of rhymed prose and of verse modelled on the Arabic metres, the phrases of the Koran and the references to Arabic history and legend being replaced by phrases of the Bible and allusions to Biblical incidents. The Improvisator Abu Zeyd of Serúj is transformed into Heber the Kenite of Zaanaim (Judges iv. 2), and the narrator who tells the story is called Ithiel (Proverbs xxx. 1), instead of El Harith ibn Hamman. The manuscript is generally in good preservation. manuscript is generally in good preservation, though lacunæ exist in the earlier parts, and it is proposed to publish it entire, with an introduction and notes. In connexion with the subject Prof. Chenery referred to a similar work in the Syriac language by Ebed Jesu, Nestorian Archbishop of Soba and Armenia, composed avowedly in rivalry of El Hariri's Makámát, and with the purpose of showing the resources and power of the Syriac language. An analysis of this production is given by Assemani in the third volume of his Bibliotheca Orientalis.' Alcharizi, the Jewish imitator of Hariri, was born at Xeres, in Spain, and flourished in the early part of the thirteenth century. The Nestorian Archbishop lived an age later, for he states that he finished his work in the year 1602 of the Greeks, that is A.D. 1290.—A paper 'On the Adi Granth of the Sikhs,' by Dr. Trumpp, was also read. In connexion with this paper the Chairman remarked that Dr. Trumpp, who had been engaged by the English Government to translate that highly-important work, had gone to India, hoping that he might be able to procure some assistance there. He had not, however, succeeded yet in finding anybody who could assist him in performing his difficult task, but was engaged at present in training a staff of natives for the purpose.

Nº 2265, MAR. 25, '71

Society of Antiquaries.—March 16.—J. Winter Jones, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Mr. T. Ker Lynch exhibited some very interesting photographs of Georgian Churches in Tortoum, Armenia.—Mr. W. H. Black read the second part of his paper 'On an Undescribed Expedition to Britain in the Reign of Augustus.'—Mr. W. De Gray Birch communicated a paper 'On some very curious Inscribed Leaves of Lead preserved in the Manuscript Department of the British Museum.'

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—March 15.—Sir Patrick de Colquboun in the chair.—Mr. Vaux read a paper, entitled 'Notes on English Literature between the Times of Lord Bacon and Dr. Johnson respectively,' in which he pointed out the general character and style of English writing—1st, During the period between the death of Lord Bacon, in 1626, and the Restoration of 1660; 2nd, Between the Restoration and the Revolution of 1688; 3rd, From the time of the Revolution to that of the death of Dr. Johnson. Each of these periods, Mr. Vaux showed had characteristics of its own, which could not be misunderstood.

Numismatic.—March 16.—W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the cheir.—Mr. Evans exhibited a rare gold coin of the Emperor Postumus, found many years ago at Gillingham, Kent. On the reverse is vic germ 'P'm'tr'p'v'cos'hi'p'p, with the device of Victory crowning the Emperor, both figures standing to the left. The type is rare, but has been published by M. de Witte, and in Cohen, Supplement, No. 32. He also exhibited another coin of the same Emperor, but of finer workmanship, and with the reverse of Romae Aeternae, Cohen, No. 152.—Mr. C. R. Taylor

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exhibited a double penny of William I. or II., reading on the obverse PILLELM REX, and on the reverse IEGLPINE ON PIN. The type is the same as Hawkins, Pl. xviii., No. 241. This curious and Hawkins, Pl. xviii., No. 241. This curious and hitherto unknown piece is larger as well as thicker than the penny; its weight is 39.5 grs.: it is in good condition, but owing to the cross on the reverse being traceable on the obverse, the latter has a slightly blurred appearance. Moneyers of the name of IECLPINE are given in Hawkins's account of the Beaworth Find to pennies of the "Pax" type of the Chester, Ipswich, Hereford, and Wallingford mints, but to none of Winchester.—Mr. Neck communicated a paper 'On the Entire Silver Coinage of Henry IV., V., VI.'

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—March 20.—A. R. Wallace, Esq., President, in the chair.—Prof. P. M. Duncan, M.D., and E. S. Charlton, Esq., were elected Members.—With reference to a statement by Mr. Bond at the meeting in November last, respecting swarms of Chlorops lineata in the Provost's Lodge at King's College, Cambridge, the Rev. L. Jenyns, in a letter to Mr. Dunning, stated that a similar swarm had been recorded by him as Rev. L. Jenyns, in a letter to Mr. Dunning, stated that a similar swarm had been recorded by him as occurring in the same room in 1831.—Mr. Müller exhibited a gall on the leaves of a Carex from Norfolk, and read notes thereon.—Mr. Verrall exhibited a fly, Pipiza noctiluca, from Perthshire, to the head of which a foreign substance, probably the pollen-mass of an orchid, was attached.—Mr. C. O. Waterhouse communicated a description of new genus and species of Lucanida from the C. O. Waterhouse communicated a description of a new genus and species of Lucanidæ, from the Sandwich Islands, under the name of Apterocyclus Honolulensis.—Mr. Wollaston communicated 'Additions to the Atlantic Coleoptera,' in which he detailed the additional species noticed since the he detailed the additional species noticed since the publication of his 'Coleoptera Atlantidum' and 'Coleoptera Hesperidum.' Mr. Wollaston adhered to his original opinion, that the Atlantic archipelagos were the remnants of what was once an unbroken continent, with a probable connexion with the mainland of Europe, and in this respect he was more inclined to the theory of Mr. Murray as explained in his paper on the geographical distribution of Coleoptera, than to the idea that the islands had become peopled by means of atmospheric agencies, as suggested by Mr. Wallace.—A long discussion ensued, in which Mr. Bates, Mr. Murray, and the President took part. Mr. Murray said that the great homogeneity exhibited in the Flora and Fauna of these islands could only be explained, according to his ideas, by the supbe explained, according to his ideas, by the supposition of the existence of a former Atlantic continent, though he was willing to admit that atmospheric agencies had probably influenced their insect Fauna in a slight degree. Mr. Bates and the President, on the other hand, could not entertain this theory, and in their opinion the wonderful absence of reptiles and mammals in the islands was an insuperable objection to it.

CHEMICAL.—March 16.—Prof. Williamson, President, in the chair.—Mr. C. H. Piesse was elected a Fellow.—Mr. C. H. Gill read a note 'On the Examination of Glucose containing Sugars' It is Examination of Glucose containing Sugars. It is known that coloured sugar solutions are decolourized and clarified by the addition of basic lead acetate before they are submitted to optical examination. Mr. Gili found that the power of invert sugar to rotate a ray of polarized light is greatly altered by the presence of that re-agent. The alteration takes place only on the levulose in the liquid; the dextrose suffers no change of optical properties. This alteration is not permanent. properties. This alteration is not permanent: on removing the lead or acidifying the liquid the original rotatory power is restored. Mr. Gill employs these latter reactions in order to obtain correct numbers with the saccharometer. He uses a strong solution of sulphuric dioxide, which removes the solution of sulphune dioxide, when removes the lead and at the same time bleaches the liquid, but is incapable of inverting cane-sugar in the cold even in twenty-four hours. The presence of the lead salt in sugar solutions is also disadvantageous when the glucose has to be estimated by Fehling's copper solution, as it partly becomes reduced, and thus necessitates the use of a greater volume of

the saccharine solution: the removal of the lead does away with this source of error.—Mr. D. Howard made some remarks on the boiling-point of a mixture of amylic alcohol and water.—Mr. or a mixture of amylic alcohol and water.—Mr. Perkin communicated that he had succeeded in obtaining bromacetic acid by gradual addition of bromine to heated acetic anhydride, boiling for some time, mixing with water, and subsequent distillation.—Mr. Warrington spoke briefly of an easy and sufficiently correct determination of ammonic sulphocyanide in commercial sulphate of ammonic of ammonia.

METEOROLOGICAL. — March 15. — Mr. C. V. Walker, President, in the chair.—Messrs. G. Embrey, R. H. Scott, and J. Turner were elected Embrey, R. H. Scott, and J. Turner were elected Fellows.—The following papers were read: 'On Evaporation, Rainfall, and Elastic Force of Vapour,' by Mr. J. R. Mann,—and 'On the Temperature of the Dew-Point,' by Mr. G. Dines.—A Self-recording Evaporation Gauge was exhibited by Mr. G. J. Symons, who explained the different parts of the instrument,—after which Mr. J. J. Hall described the principle of an Electrical Anemometer, which he also exhibited at the meeting. he also exhibited at the meeting.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—March 21.

—B. Vignoles, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the chair.

—The papers read were 'A Description of a Wrought Iron Pier at Clevedon, Somerset,' by Mr. J. W. Grover,—and 'A Description of Viaducts across the Estuaries on the Line of the Cambrian Railway,' by Mr. H. Conybeare.

Society of Arts.—March 22.—Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart., in the chair.—The paper read was by Major-Gen. Eardley-Wilmot, R.A., 'On Drill the Complement of Existing School Instruction.—A discussion followed, in which Messrs. E. C. Tufnell, Langhorne, Hyde Clarke, H. Cole, Ogle, Dr. Wylde, and the Chairman took part.

PHILOLOGICAL.—March 17.—Prof. Goldstücker in the chair.—Dr. C. Bernardet was elected a Member.—The paper read was 'On the Gral and Knights of the Gral in the Poetical Works of Wolfram Knights of the Grain the Poetical Works of Wolfram von Eschenbach, by Dr. G. Oppert. After stating the difficulty with which previous scholars had to deal in explaining the name of the Graal, and after refuting the former explanations, of Sang Real, Gradalis, Gradale, Garalis, &c., which explained neither the name nor the substance of the Gral, Dr. Oppert proceeded to prove that the Gral which Gradalis, Gradale, Garalis, &c., which explained neither the name nor the substance of the Gral, Dr. Oppert proceeded to prove that the Gral, which was described in the poetry of Wolfram, as a red stone, feeding the knights and possessing all sorts of beneficent powers, and as representing even the blood of Christ, was originally nothing else than the Coral, which, in the times of heathenism, and later of Christianity, possessed exactly the same powers, and was worshipped and admired by the people. The Coral was specially said in some works to represent the blood of Christ; and with respect to feeding the heart of its knights, it was derived from cor and alere. There was no etymological difficulty in deriving the word Gral from Coral. The knights of Salvatierre, who were described in the poem as the keepers of the Gral, were identified with the order of the Knights of Salvatierra, which existed in Spain from 1198 to 1212. From this fact, Dr. Oppert also proved the age of the poem, as it could not have been written before 1198 nor much after 1212. He even went so far as to insinuate that, as we have no earlier statement about the Gral than Wolfram's, that author may have himself coined that word, as it is not found previous to him. On the great similarity in sound between Coral and Corrid (Curiale) not found previous to him. On the great similarity in sound between *Coral* and *Corrál* (Curiale), in sound between Coral and Corral (Curiale), which was the name for the Chapterhouse of the Order of the Knights, Dr. Oppert made some remarks. Prof. Goldstücker supported Dr. Oppert's view of the Coral, by many examples from Indian antiquity; even in the Vedas stones are described as possessing great powers; and he mentioned also the Stones of the High Priest.

chair.-Messrs. W. Sloan and J. E. Breary were elected Members.—After the adjourned discussion on Mr. Jackson's paper, 'On the Racial Aspects of the Franco-Prussian War,' Mr. Hyde Clarke read a paper 'On the Migrations of the Georgians, Circassians, and Amazons, and their connexion with the Tibeto-Caucasian Race.' This paper, by the collection of a large body of facts, under the analysis of the Caucasian languages and historical data, showed the existence of the earliest and unrecorded epoch of civilization in Western Asia and Europe from 3,500 to 4,500 years back, and extending from the Burman peninsula to these islands. The whole world afterwards known to the Greeks and Romans, partly by hearsay, was then known to and held by a population, allied to the Tibetans and Chinese, to which the term Caucasor Tibetan was applied, and of which the present representatives include the inhabitants of the Caucasus. The language here styled Palæogeorgian was closely allied to the existing Caucasian languages, but belonging to an epoch, in comparative grammar when there was a variety of roots for one read a paper 'On the Migrations of the Georgians, grammar when there was a variety of roots for one grammar when there was a variety of roots for one term and there was a power of voluntarily trans-posing the radical letters. Under the law thus discovered, for "river" at least 250 terms could have been used, of which many can now be identihave been used, of which many can now be identified. The subsequent selections and fixity of individuals from such roots, as by the Semites and Aryans, constituted the subsequent epoch in comparative grammar and coincided with a revolution in civilization and the modes of thought. The Caucaso-Tibetan area included Canaan on the south, Mauritania, and west to Britain. To the Palæogeorgian class belonged Lydian, Carian, Phrygian, Lycian, Thracian, and Etruscan languages, and probably the Akkad. The Armenians and Persians were assigned to the Caucaso-Asiatic population, though speaking Indo-European languages, and were distinguished ethnologically from the Western Indo-Europeans, true Aryans. The influence of the ancient worship of fire and The influence of the ancient worship of fire and water on the mythology of Greece and Rome was referred to, and the rise of the dual principle and of the elements of Chaldean philosophy. It was with the Caucaso-Tibetans, under the name of Canaanites, that the Children of Israel contended, and evidences were obtained from the topography of Palestine.

### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Mox. London Institution, 4.— Astronomy, Mr. R. A. Proctor,
— Actuaries, 7.— Equitable Apportument of a Fund between
the Life Tenant and the Reversioner, Mr. A. Baden.
Geographical, 8.).— Letter from Sir Samuel Baker to Sir
Rederick Applications of the Company o

### Science Gossip.

Our readers will remember that, at the last Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Society, Sir Edward Sabine announced his intention to withdraw from the Presidency in November next. We understand that Mr. Airy, Astronomer Royal, has been requested to allow himself to be proposed as the successor to Sir Edward in the Chair of the Royal Society and that he has consented. Royal Society, and that he has consented.

PROF. OSBORNE REYNOLDS has been reading before the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society a paper 'On the Tails of Comets, the Solar Corona, and the Aurora,' attributing these phenomena to electrical discharges under different con-

MR. C. B. CLARKE, Officiating Superintendent of the Botanic Garden, and in charge of Cinchona cultivation in Bengal, has just issued his Report for 1870. The season has been unusually wet, and, consequently, the Cinchona officinalis has suffered seriously. "All hope," says the Report,

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"must be abandoned that this species can be grown to an economic profit at Rungbee." The Cinchona succirubra and C. Calisaya are flourishing admirably, and there is now no doubt but that the cultivation of these varieties will prove a commercial success.

The establishment of classes for the teaching of Physical Science, in some fitting locality, in our great northern coalfield, is again claiming attention. A large meeting was held on Saturday, the 11th, in the theatre of the Literary and Philosophical Institution, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sir William Armstrong in the chair, for the purpose of considering if, by the united action of the University of Durham and the scientific Societies, manufacturers and gentlemen of the neighbourhood, some provision could not be made for establishing a mining school, in which all those branches of science, which are directly applicable to colliery mining, should be taught. The meeting was unanimously in favour of the scheme; and it was agreed to confer with the Durham University, so as to secure the desired unity of action in carrying it into operation. At the very time when the establishment of mining schools is contemplated as a pressing necessity, it is strange to hear rumours that the Science Commission have recommended the absorption of the Royal School of Mines by an idl-defined school of science, which as yet has no existence.

THE Report on the Henry-Martini rifle was issued on Wednesday. We should like to see that on the Westley-Richards-Henry.

M. Sainte-Claire Deville has called the attention of the Academy of Sciences of Paris to the temperatures of the month of February, as noted at the meteorological observatory of Montsouris. The average was much higher than usual, namely, 6°:26 centigrade, or 2°:75 higher than the average of fifty years examined by M. Renou. The comparison of the meteorological winter—December, January, and February, 1870-1—clearly points to the arrival of the hiver quarantenaire of M. Renou. On the other hand, the fall of the thermometer on the 11th, 12th, 25th, and 28th, coincides well with the Saints de Glace de Février.

It was announced, on Tuesday evening, that the prize of 50 guineas, given through the Statistical Society by Mr. William Tayler, member of the Council, for the best essay on Local Taxation, has been awarded to Mr. Frederick Palgrave, son of the late Sir Francis Palgrave. The essay will be read and discussed at the next meeting of the Society. Another essay has been found to possess such merit that the Council has under consideration the desirability of providing a second premium.

M. Deville also presented a note from M. Renou on the numerous Auroræ Boreales of the past months. M. Renou had observed this phenomenon at Vendôme on the 24th of September, the 14th, 20th, 24th, and 25th of October, and the 17th of December; the most remarkable being those of the 24th and 25th of October, which were observed also at Paris. At Vendôme, in addition to its intensity, the phenomenon presented, according to M. Renou, the remarkable fact of the rays being curved to the extent of 5° or 6°. The barometer also fell 10 millimètres in an hour—an occurrence which M. Renou had never before observed in our latitudes. M. Deville remarked that the frequency of these Auroræ appeared to have a certain coincidence with the severe winter; and there was nothing extraordinary in this, as it was well known that the phenomenon could only be produced when the atmosphere contained small ice-crystals.

Mr. Parkes, whose name is well known in connexion with that beautiful preparation of consolidated oil, known as Parksine, is associated with Mr. Mason, of the firm of Mason & Elkington, in the discovery of a process for purifying iron from sulphurand phosphorus and for manufacturing steel. The iron is freed from those injurious substances by injecting into it, in a molten state, chloride or fluoride compounds; and it is then converted into

steel by melting the wrought-iron with carbon, and again with some chlorides of the alkalies, or the metals together. The results are especially promising.

THE President and Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers have issued invitations to the annual dinner of the members, which will take place at the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover Square, on Saturday, April 22nd.

The Commission La Flora Forestal Española, appointed by the Spanish Government in November, 1866, have recently issued their Report for the years 1867-1868. In this Report they give lists of the various plants examined, and of the localities in which they were observed during the several tours made by the Commissioners in those two years. This Report gives an excellent classified catalogue and some well-executed plates.

It is much to be regretted that the Census for India is to be put off till next year, as not only the Census for the Empire, which was arranged for 1871, will be disturbed, but likewise the decennial period of comparison.

QUALLS have been shot during the past winter by Mr. Heaven, the proprietor of Lundy Island. They have been unusually plentiful in Devon and Cornwall, and they were observed and shot in Caernarvonshire and Merionethshire. The annual immigration of these birds is, to naturalists, a subject of great interest.

The Moniteur Scientifique, the editor of which is Dr. Quesneville, is the only paper on science which was continued uninterruptedly during the siege of Paris. Its fortnightly numbers are again being sent to this country; the information which they contain is always acceptable.

The death of M. Becquerel, the celebrated electrician, is reported. He died, in Normandy, at the age of eighty, during the siege of Paris. Few men have done more for electrical science than Becquerel, especially for that division which may be classed as, especially, chemical electricity. His Treatise on Electricity was, up to the time of its publication, beyond all others, the most exhaustive and the most philosophical book on this branch of physical science.

In Italy, the history and philosophy of statistics has been recently very ably treated in Signor Fedele Lampertico's studies, 'Sulla Statistica teorica in generale esu Melchiorre Gioja in particolare,' the second part of which is exclusively dedicated to Melchiorre Gioja, considered as a statistician, and to an index of his studies on the Venetian territory.—Prof. Alberto Errera's work, 'Storia e Statistica delle industrie venete e accenni al loro avvenire,' has received a prize from the Royal Venetian Institute of Science, Literature and Arts. The work consists of a large volume, with an atlas of 200 plates, and is divided into three parts; the first of which treats of the vicissitudes which the manufacturing industry underwent after the fall of the Republic of Venice; the second, of the present state of industry in Venice; and the third, of the means to improve that state under the favourable circumstances of new political conditions and new ways of communication.

In the Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft for 1870, Dr. Wartha describes a very simple method for solidifying bisulphide of carbon, which ordinarily requires a temperature of  $-90^\circ$  C. for solidification. This is effected by sending a rapid current of very dry air upon the surface of the pure liquid contained in a glass vessel. If, to water contained in a capsule, a little bisulphide of carbon is added, it may be rapidly converted into ice by driving a current of dry air over it.

#### FINE ARTS

DUDLEY GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—GENERAL EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.—The Seventh Annual Exhibition is NOW OPEN.—Admittance, 1s.: Catalogue, 6d. GEORGE L. HALL, Hon. Sec.

RAPHAEL'S GALLERY, 7, Park Lane, W.—412 Works of Art, by the Old Foreign and English Masters, are NOW EXHIBITED, for the Relief of the French in Distress, from Ten till dusk.—Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

SECOND SPRING EXHIBITION of CABINET PICTURES, at the Gallery of the New British Institution, No. 39, Old Bond Street, is NOW OPEN.—Admission, including Catalogue, 12.

GUSTAVE DORÉ. DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including 'Christian Martyrs,' 'Monastery,' 'Triumph of Christianity,' 'Francesca de Rimini,' at the New Gallery. -UPEN from Ten till Six. -Admission, 12.

THE TOPOGRAPHY OF JERUSALEM.

19, Ashley Place, Westminster.

A LETTER in the Athenaum of March 4th of Mr. James Fergusson appears, in which he mentions the "accidental discovery" by Capt. Warren, in 1868, of certain substructures beneath the platform of the Kubbet-es-Sakhra, and regrets he neglected to follow up this important discovery.

When at Jerusalem, in 1866, during part of the months of March and April, during our visits to many places—amongst these the Mosque of Omar,
—on leaving the Mosque, our party strolled about the platform, and presently we discovered a hole in the pattern, and presently we discovered a note in the pattern abutting the wall; and we were curious to get down, and see what was beneath. This was objected to. Presently, however, an American, whose name I now forget, who came with a party of ladies from Sinai across the Desert. to Jerusalem, and who was with us, proposed we should try and descend, and see what was beneath. One of the young ladies was very anxious also to make the attempt; so these two, myself, and Capt. Airey, R.N. (brother of Sir R. Airey), started Finding no one near the place, we all scram bled down; and we were all astonished at beholding numerous arches and aisles of arches, extending to the furthest gloom: in shape, the arches resembled those of our railway viaducts, and seemed to extend far and wide on either side of us, shrouded in darkness and gloom! We considered we had looked upon what was the foundation of an ancient temple, and what many travellers before us had never noticed! Indeed, to have ventured upon an investigation of this kind some few years ago would have been extremely hazardous.

ALEX. P. FALCONER.

P.S. — We subsequently visited the ancient quarries, which also are said to have been a recent discovery.

6, Queen's Gate Place, March 20, 1871.

Having carefully confined my former letter to a bare statement of the points laid before the Society of Antiquaries, I did not think it possible that any antagonism could be provoked: but Mr. Fergusson has again made personal allusions to me, and I rely upon your courtesy to allow me space for a few words in reply. Mr. Fergusson "retires," he says, "from the controversy," but he retires like the Parthian, shooting shafts as he retreats.

Passing over such complimentary expressions as that I am "hopelessly wrong," &c., I proceed to

Mr. Fergusson asserts (with the qualification, however, "if he is not mistaken," which he certainly is), that I have been "anticipated in every argument I adduced, and every reference I made in support of my views regarding the Temple and the Tombs of the Kings," and informs me that had I taken the trouble I might have found a great deal more in his pages to the like purpose. As to the site of the Temple, he was not present when I read that part of my paper, and he can therefore know little about it; but I am quite ready to admit, and have never disputed or doubted, that the site of the Temple was Mr. Fergusson's theory long before it was mine. He construes my letter as expressing a doubt, but if he will turn to it again he will perceive that the doubt was not as to the fact, but as to the date. His book was not before me at the time, and I did not carry in mind the year of the publication. As concerns my hypothesis that the Sakhra was the Tombs of the Kings, I can conscientiously say that I did not take the idea from anything ever written by Mr. Fergusson, nor

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can I now find it in his writings,\* nor can I understand how the hypothesis can be made to harmonize with his other views. His theory, as well known, is that the Sakhra is the Holy Sepulchre, the Tomb of our Lord, and if the Sakhra be the Tombs of the Kings, then our Lord (who was laid in a new tomb) was buried in the Tombs of the Kings!—an extravagance which I never dreamed of imputing to Mr. Fergusson, but which apparently he is anxious to appropriate as part and parcel of his Jerusalem heterodoxy.

Again, he speaks of my paper as a mere reproduction, in 1871, of his own previous views in 1847. He cannot mean (though the generality of his language would lead the reader to infer it) that I broached no views beyond those already advanced by himself, for in that case there would be no difference between us; whereas he regards me as "one of his most strenuous and consistent opponents," and now ridicules the idea of my site of Antonia. Coupling the last paragraph of his letter with the preceding, I presume he means (or he is under some delusion) that I have reproduced his views as to the two points, the site of the Temple and the Tombs of the Kings. At to the Temple we are both agreed, and I have always conceded to him the merit of priority. He now claims to have originated also the theory that the Sakhra is the Tombs of the Kings; and I have only to repeat that I did not adopt it from him, and cannot trace it in his publications, and do not see how it can co-exist with his hypothesis that the Sakhra is the Holy Sepulchre.

THOMAS LEWIN.

P.S.—Under the third head of my former letter was the clerical error of "north-east" for "north-west"; but the context would correct it.

#### Fine-Art Gossip.

OUR readers will hear with satisfaction that Mr. E. J. Poynter, A.R.A., will, in all probability, be appointed Slade Professor of Fine Art in London University. The formal election takes place in a few days. A better choice than that in question could not be made.

Mr. E. M. Ward will probably send to the Royal Academy two pictures: 1. Represents the arrival of Anne Boleyn at the Tower previous to her trial. She was sent there with much outward show of respect, and seemingly not unfairly treated; but, it appears, she presaged the end of her incarceration. She is here shown seated, or rather reclining, on the steps which lead from the water to Tower Wharf—not those of Traitor's Gate. She appears to make only a weak sort of passive resistance, and, mourning, declines to enter the fortress, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Lieutenant of the Tower and his wife: the latter of whom has come to aid the representations of her husband. The royal shallop floats at the foot of the steps; the guards who attend the Queen are grouped upon and above the stairs. 2. A new version, or reproduction, of a design which was recently exhibited by Mr. Ward, and represents Goldsmith's failure as a physician, in which capacity he had been called to attend a lady of fashion, and, having prescribed for her, has the mortification to be superciliously treated by the lady's apothecary. Her waitingmaid casts scornful and angry glances on the indignant Goldsmith, who, dressed in a characteristic fashion, rises quickly from his chair, and is about to depart abruptly.—Mrs. E. M. Ward's picture represents a Swedish visitor to the court of Frederic William of Prussia, prophesying the good fortune which will attend the aggressive life he foresaw for Frederic, afterwards Frederic the Second of Prussia. The disturber of Europe, and conqueror of Silesia, a little boy, sits, holding his military toys and extending his hand to the soothsayer, who examines its palm. The prince's sister and mother sit near; in front is a greyhound; the scene is a very plainly furnished room.

We have received from Messrs. Colnaghi an etching by Mr. Seymour Haden, representing 'The Breaking up of the Agamemnon,' opposite Greenwich. The famous hulk, with but one mast remaining, lies on the outward-going tide, beneath a sky that is loaded with flocculent white clouds, having gaps, like those of water among floating ice, between their masses. The sun is going down. Agreat derrick, barges, lighters, timber, the Dreadnaught, the Hospital at Greenwich, and minor elements supply incidents, pathos and character to the design. The execution is unusually broad and effective for Mr. Haden, who has generally worked in a more delicate manner than that which, as a circular tells us, he employed while making this "open-air sketch on copper." The work is broad and striking, although lacking clearness in the dark parts near the front, and something defective, as it seems to us, in respect to the hulk, which is not so solid as it would appear under the circumstances. Probably some sacrifice of this quality has been made with a view to success in dealing with chiaroscuro. Thus, we have no evidence of moonlight in front to account for the lightness of the Agamemnon's side: see the fore part especially, which is out of the sun's rays. No local colour would account for this lightness of tone. The composition has been very carefully and successfully studied, both with regard to the balancing of the masses and the arrangement of the lines. The expression of motion in the water and in two lighters which drift towards us is admirably given.

The death of Mr. William Bennett, Member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, and the artist of a vast number of pleasing landscapes, is stated to have occurred on the 16th inst.;

he was sixty years of age.

Mr. Thomas Willement, to whom modern glass-painters are, to a considerable extent, indebted for the revival of their art in that manner which, if not the best, was probably the only practicable one, died on the 10th inst., at his residence, Davington Priory, Faversham; he was eighty-five years of age. Mr. Willement published many essays on archeological subjects, including 'The Scrap-Book,' "containing Engravings and Rubbings from Monumental Brasses," and, same title, "containing original Drawings and Prints of Pavements and Encaustic Tiles," 'Regal Heraldry,' Heraldic Notices of Canterbury Cathedral,' 'Insignia of Orders of Knighthood in the United Kingdom,' &c., and, with the late Mr. A. Poynter, 'The Stained Glass in the Sainte-Chapelle, Paris,' likewise, with Mr. Joyce, 'Specimens of Ancient Stained Glass.'

Ancient Salaned Glass.

The sale of the cabinet of Greek coins, containing several specimens believed to be unique, the property of Pericles Exercunetes, was concluded on Saturday, by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. The following are worthy of note: Silver Coin of Amphipolis, 31l.; Chalcis, with head of Apollo to the left, in silver, 42l.; Olynthus, with horse galloping to right, 16l.; Uranopolis, 17l.; Amyntas II., with lion walking to left, 16l. 12s.; Alexander Pherarum Tyrannus, ob. young female head, 41l.; Delphi, with head of ram to the right, 53l.; Cleomenes III., King of Lacedæmon, with Minerva holding a bow, 38l.; Paros, with head of Bacchus, 59l.; Amisus, Hadrian, 37l.; Amastris, with young head, 37l.; Heraclea, with head of young Hercules, in copper, 15l. 15s.; Gordian, bust with radiated crown, in copper, 16l.; Neandria, head of Apollo, 13l.; Smyrna, turretted head to right, 19l.; Nysa, Cistophorus, 10l.; Lycia, with Lycian legend, head of Mercury to the right, 11l. 10s.; Acrasus, Plautiana, copper, 28l.; Simon Barcocebas, Prince of Judæa, 9l. A small Greek Vase of purple glass, 17l. 10s., among other interesting antique objects. Total, 1,421l. 0s. 6d.

#### MUSIC

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall. Conductor, Sir MIGHAEL COSTA.—On FRIDAY NEXT, March 31, Haydn's 'SEASONS.' Principal Vocalists: Madame Lemmens-Sherringon, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Santley.—Tickets, 32, 52., and Stalls 10z. 6d. each, at No. 6, Ezeter Hall.

Note.—The Annual Passion Week performance of 'The MESSIAH' will take place on WEDNESDAY, April 5th.—Tickets now ready.

'ST. PETER,' on March 29, at ST. JAMES'S HALL

The ORATORIO CONCERTS.—Benedict's 'ST. PETER,' at St. James's Hall, on WEDNESDAY, March '99, at Eight.—Madame Lommens-Sherrington, Madame Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Raynham, and Mr. Santiey. Band and Chorus of 300. Conductor, Mr. Barnby,—Stalls, 10s. 64; Balcony and Area (numbered and reserved), 82, Balcony, 82, Area, 82, Admission, 1s., 1a Novello's, 1, Berners Street, and 35, Poultry; the principal Musicaellers'; and Austin's, St. James's Hall.

WELSH CHORAL UNION, Concert Hall, Store Street. Conductor, Mr. John Thomaa.—SECOND OUNCERT. MUNDAY EVENING. March 27th. at Eight. Vocalists: Miss Megan Watts and Miss Elena Angèle. Pianoforie, Mrs. Henry Davies; Harp, Mr. John Thomas; Accompanyist, Mr. W. Henry Thomas.—Stalls, &s.; Unreserved Sect. 2s. 6d.; Admission, 1s.—Lamborn Cock, 63, New Bond Street; Keith, Prowse & Co. 48, Cheapside.

C. S. CARTWRIGHT, Honorary Secretary.

According to Herr Manns, who supplied an analysis of Herr Hiller's Symphony in E minor, Op. 67, in the Programme of the Crystal Palace Op. 67, in the Programme of the Crystal Palace Concert on the 18th inst., conducted by the gifted composer, the work is a setting of Geibel's poem, "Es muss doch Frühling werden," which, under a seasonable title, concealed a political manifesto, the speedy return of spring being intended to convey a notion of German unity in futuro prior to the period of the revolutionary struggles which convey a notion of German unity in future prior to the period of the revolutionary struggles which preceded 1848. The Symphony therefore, argues Herr Manns, who is the mouth-piece of the composer, having been one of the first violins in Herr Hiller's orchestra from 1851 to 1854, must be regarded as a "poetical musical illustration of a combat between Winter and Spring-the Winter and Spring of nature, or of the human heart, or of the life of great nations—a struggle for civilization and liberty." Now this kind of metaphysical music may at once be dismissed as the veriest moonshine. A symphony can be descriptive, like the Pastorale of Beethoven; music may imitate natural sounds, as Haydn has done in the 'Crea-tion' and in the 'Seasons,' and an overture to a given story or subject may be made eminently suggestive: but no stretch of the imagination suggestive: but no stretch of the imagination could possibly associate the political antagonism, the conflict between tyranny and liberty—the symbolic indications in Geibel's poem—with the alternately stormy and peaceful movements in Herr Hiller's elaborate Symphony. It could only be listened to, as symphonies generally are heard, as a display of musical fancy and technical skill, leaving each listener the licence of interpreting the notation according to his own fancy or temperament. Dismissing, therefore, the wild definition of Herr Manns as to the composer's intention, the work has quite sufficient interest per se to stand its ground. The fiery and even tempestuous first movement, and the animated finale, full of apt scholarship, are too much in the Wagner and Schumann types to be quite clear and intelligible, but the adagio in c major is thoroughly orthodox and has some very soothing points after the stormy opening movement, the third one, allegro vivace, in A minor, being, however, the gem of the composition: it is a veritable scherzo, full of piquancy, almost humorous at times in vivacious interchanges between the wood instruments and the stringed. The trio in A major is charming—as novel as it is elegant. Herr Hiller can claim credit as one of the first musicians of the age if only for this delightful scherzo, the desire to hear which a second time he did not comply with. He also declined re-demands for his study in 10 flat and a solo called 'Zur Guitarre,' quite Spanish in its colouring and exhibitanting in its effect. But the most important demonstration of his executive skill as a pianist was in his reading of Mozart's concerto as a pianist was in his reading of Mozart's concerto in D, called the 'Coronation Concerto,' because the composer played it before King Leopold, in October, 1790, at the Frankfort Festivities. Perhaps Herr Hiller may be called upon to play it at the coronation of the Emperor of Germany in 1871. Quien Sabe? His performance was quite delightful. What a lesson was the poetic touch of this pianist, now in his sixty-fifth year, to the sledge-hammer exponents of the present period. Herr Hiller has that peculiar style of playing to which the admirers of the celebrated John Cramer refer so frequently.

Mozart's pianoforte-music can never become oldfashioned if interpreters of the Hiller school be
found. Beethoven's grand concertos of his late

<sup>&</sup>quot;I should add that I do not possess and do not know the title of the "second work" referred to as published by him in 1865.

period have superseded those of Mozart, but the former was deeply indebted to his predecessor in his earlier works. From Hummel Herr Hiller must have acquired the Mozartian tradition of pianoforte playing. The blending of old forms with modern ones, in the two elaborate cadences which he improvised, was most masterly: the skill with which the original subjects were preserved, interwoven with tours de force, won the admiration of the connoisseurs: a prolonged shake with two fingers of the right hand, whilst the other fingers were sustaining a motif and the left hand was pouring forth rich harmonies, was specially remarkable. The singing of Madame Viardot imparted additional interest to this concert. She gave the "Fides" air from Meyerbeer's 'Prophète,' the "Di tanti palpiti" of Rossini, and a Spanish song, and was called for on each occasion. Signor Piccioli sang airs by Donizetti and Bottesini, but was not in good voice. The overtures were the 'Faniska' of Cherubini and the 'Leonora' (No. 2) of Beethoven, the latter work closing one of the finest concerts of the season.

At Dr. Hiller's second pianoforte recital, on the 18th, at the Hanover Square Rooms, he again played, with Madame Schumann, the selection from 'An Operetta without Words,' and had to repeat the Scolding Song. He was also encored in his solo 'The Two Ghasels,' a setting of a form of Oriental poetry, in which the same word or the same rhyme returns continually. Madame Rudersdorff, vocalist, and M. Paque, violoncellist, assisted at this concert. Herr Hiller's powers of improvisation were exhibited in two themes, the 'Wanderer' and 'Ungewald' of Schubert, suggested by an

amateur.

The programme of the second Philharmonic Concert, on Wednesday evening, had no special novelty. The two symphonies were the 'Reformation' of Mendelssohn, so unaccountably kept back so long by his executors, and the famed 'Jupiter' of Mozart. The two overtures were Prof. Sterndale Bennett's 'Woodnymphs,' which is fanciful, but not such a poetic creation as the 'Naiades,' and Weber's 'Oberon,' the first of the operas of that musician militant. Madame Schumann gave an impetuous interpretation of Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in c minor, which would have been better for more steadiness, with which accuracy will be attained: vigour is a great quality in a pianist, but repose is also a necessity. The allegro vivace (scherzo) of Mendelssohn's work was the sole encore of the evening. Madame Sherrington and M. Jules Lefort were the vocalists. Mr. W. G. Cusins conducts skilfully, but his band is not strong enough in the stringed.

#### THE LYCEUM.

In the Lyceum Prospectus for the season, which ends this evening (Saturday) with Verdi's 'Traviata,' for the benefit of Mdlle. Colombo, the best of the young prime donne of the day, new works were promised by Signori Petrella, Pedrotti, Lauro Rossi, A. Buonomo, De Giosa and Bottesini, composers who now represent the modern Italian school. Of the list supplied in the programme, the 'Ali Baba' of the great double-bass player has been produced, and was attractive for a few nights, but there is no prospect apparently of its being retained permanently in the répertoire. The only other novel opers buffa brought out has been Signor Petrella's 'Carnevale di Venezia, ossia Le Precauzioni.' This musician, who has been mentioned as likely to be the successor to the late Mercadante as Principal of the Naples Conservatory, has composed some thirty works, which have enjoyed, and some of which do enjoy, a certain degree of popularity in Italy, but not beyond the boundaries of his own country. Amateurs must feel obliged to the Lyceum directors for having introduced one of his compositions; it is always agreeable as well as instructive to know the precise claims of continental composers to distinction. The 'Precauzioni,' with much inequality in the numbers of the score, and with a vast superabundance of sound and fury, will, to a certain extent, justify the Italians, especially the Neapolitans,

in their pride in Signor Petrella. The libretto palpably based on some of the innumerable dramas of Lope de Vega and Calderon; it is in fact the Spanish "Sainete," the free translation of which in our dramatic vernacular is "Screaming A masquerade intrigue in Venice, with three coquettish ladies; an angry and obstinate father resolved on keeping his daughters single; their venturesome lovers, and a stupid yet knavish servant: such are the materials of a plot, replete with mistakes and mystifications; and ending, of course, with a triple marriage, and a dance of the chief characters, like the finish of many of our old English dramas, and of our modern burlesques. The three ladies are represented by Mesdames Colombo, Veralli and Monari; their three intended by Signori Fabbri, Torelli and Fallar; the perverse papa by Signor Borella, and the stolid servant by Signor Ristori. Signor Petrella has concentrated his strength in the setting on the soprano, Albina (Mdlle. Colombo), and the two bassi, Borella (Muzio) and Ristori (Cola, the domestic). But the large proportion of the score is taken up with concerted pieces. Of the solos, by far the most captivating is the larghetto, in six-eight time, "Come si fino sorridere," with its rondo finale, "Non esprime uman pensiero," the first melodious and musician-like, the latter brilliant and bristling with florid divisions, both being all interests and bristling with florid divisions, both being delightfully sung by Mdlle. Colombo, who had to repeat the rondo. The next piece is the trio for three soprani, in which Cola is bribed to let them go to the masquerade, unknown of course to the father. This trio is worked into a quartet of infinite humour. Then the finale of the second act of the masquers is well laid out for the voices, in which the ringing effect of the soprano on the high notes tells forcibly. Add to these numbers the buffo duet in the last act, between Signori Borella and Ristori, full of passionate passages for the singers, with droll phrases of recrimination between the disputants, and the leading pieces are cited. The besetting sin of the music is its boisterousness, its abuse of the unison in the voices, and in its stormy orchestration-the latter, however, relieved ever and anon by some charming writing in the accompaniments. In the recitatives there is excess of the aria parlante, which becomes too often aria infuriata. It was, however, wonderful how Signori Borella and Ristori, the acting of both being admirable, could be so distinct in articulation in the impetuous and some-times frantic passages. The 'Precauzioni' must be taken from the Italian point of view: its comicality with us is, perhaps, caricature, not to be confounded however with burlesque. Had this opera been judiciously curtailed, and the orchestral and choral forces drilled to be less demonstrative, there is quite enough tuneful music to have rendered it popular. Signor Petrella has certainly not produced comic operas like those of Donizetti and Rossini, but, on the whole, he must rank higher than the Riccis; and there is enough originality of style about the 'Precauzioni' to take it out of the category of imitative operas.

#### THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL.

The ceremony of opening the Royal Albert Hall of Arts and Sciences will take place next Wednesday (the 29th) by Her Majesty the Queen, who will enter into the arena along a raised platform to a dais at the scuthern end, under the great organ. The National Anthem will be played by the band when the Queen enters; the ambassadors and officers of state will be ranged on each side of the throne. After the presentation of an Address by the Prince of Wales, as President of the Royal Albert Hall, and Her Majesty's reply, the Queen will occupy her box during the performance of Sir Michael Costa's Cantata, composed expressly for the occasion. After this work has been performed, there will be an interval of ten minutes, and then the miscellaneous concert will be commenced.

There have been two rehearsals this week of the Cantata: the first, a choral one, in Exeter Hall, last Monday evening, and the second on Thursday morning, at the Whittington Club, of the orchestra. It is expected that at the final rehearsal there will be an effective of 1,200, of which the choralists will number over 1,000, and the instrumentalists 200, the latter comprising 100 picked professional and fifty amateurs. The Cantata will be a short one, there being five numbers only: a soprano recitative preceding a chorus, a recitative and air for basso, a chorale for principals and chorus, an air for soprano, and a choral finale. The chief solo singers will be Mesdames Sherrington and Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby and Mr. Santley. The musical selection for the day will terminate with a programme of miscellaneous music. The first of the six concerts given by the Society of Arts will take place on Wednesday evening, the 12th of April. The proceeds will be devoted to the establishment of a National Training School for Music.

It must be recollected that the present decorations of the Hall are only temporary, as the final colours will not be laid on until the plaster of the walls and ceiling is quite dry.

The colossal organ of Mr. Henry Willis will be

The colossal organ of Mr. Henry Willis will be performed upon at next Wednesday's ceremo.ial. The height of this instrument is seventy feet, and it measures sixty feet from side to side. It is the largest organ in the world, exceeding in size the monster organs in Holland, Switzerland and Germany, and those at Birmingham, York and Liverpool.

#### Musical Gossip.

The bridal music at the marriage of the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne last Tuesday comprised a festal March by Dr. Elvey (the organist of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, who conducted the choir), the March from Handel's 'Joseph,' the two marriage Psalms (Double Chant in A), the "Hallelujah" Chorus, from Beethoven's 'Mount of Olives,' and the March from Handel's Occasional Overture. The choir was strengthened for the occasion.

Mr. Mapleson announces that his Prospectus for the season of Her Majesty's Opera, which will commence on Saturday, the 13th of April (Easter week), will be issued this day (Saturday). The intended manifestation of the renters of Drury Lane Theatre against the arbitrary terms asked by the sub-committee of proprietors, referred to in last week's Atheneum, has caused a compromise to be carried out, and Mr. Chatterton, the lessee, has been enabled to arrange with Mr. Mapleson for the Italian Opera performances at Drury Lane.

DONIZETTI'S 'Lucia' will be the opening opera at Covent Garden Theatre next Tuesday, the commencement of the Royal Italian Opera Season.

A New light has been thrown upon the question of the tuition of Music in the educational schools. Lord Lawrence, the Chairman of the London School-Board, who with a deputation "interviewed" Mr. Forster, has elicited from the minister that his sympathies went with music as a necessary part of education, but that for the present he had got all he could out of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he had no hopes for a special grant. The inspectors after all are not then quite so ignorant of the science of sweet sounds as Mr. Forster supposed; the difficulty is a financial one, and it is Mr. Lowe's name, and not that of Mr. Forster, which must be handed down to posterity, as Mr. Winterbotham emphatically stated in the House of Commons, "as that of an uncouth barbarian, who refused to teach the children music." It is to be hoped that the motion of Mr. Hepworth Dixon, unanimously adopted last Wednesday, at the London School-Board, "that the art and practice of singing be taught, as far as may be possible, in the Board schools, as a branch of Elementary Education," may yet effect a change in the governmental minds.

THE combined choirs of the Tonic-sol-fa Association had a grand gathering at the Crystal Palace on the 21st inst., for two special purposes—first in commemoration of Peace, and secondly of the wedding of the Princess Louise.

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This manifestation called into play the vocal powers of 7,000 performers, accompanied by the Crystal Palace stringed orchestra and military bands. But as Peace could not be preserved with the mighty sounds of these masses, belligerent noises were added in the shape of firing of great guns, the Tonic-sol-faists being thus enabled to show their skill in canonic intervals. Mr. Proudman very properly was a conductor of the pacific programme, associated with Mr. John Sarll. For the glorification of Peace, the 'Marseillaise' and the 'Watch on the of Peace, the 'Marseillaise' and the 'Watch on the Rhine' were sung, besides the Soldiers' Chorus from 'Faust.' For the wedding rejoicings, 'Home, Sweet Home and 'Auld Lang Syne' were selected. Handel and Rossini were invoked for sacred choruses. As soon as it was dark, there were freworks, with devices pacific and nuptial.

HAYDN'S 'Seasons' will be performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society at Exeter Hall, under the direction of Sir Michael Costa, on Friday next. Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Cummings and Mr. Santley are the principal vocalists.

It is scarcely necessary to dwell specially on the production of a new Cantata in St. George's Hall, composed by Prof. Glover, entitled 'St. Patrick's Eve, the cast of characters in which was Herr Carl Stepan as the Hibernian Saint, Mr. Vernon Rigby the King of Tara, and Mesdames Lina Glover and L. Baxter His Majesty's daughters. The Cantata combines the sacred and secular schools, Druids and Christian bards forming the chorus. There was too much eccentricity mixed up with a modicum of ability to treat the numbers of this composition seriatim or seriously.

Mr. J. F. Barnett's Cantata, 'Paradise and the Peri,' was performed at the soirée musicale of the New Philharmonic Society, on the 22nd inst., under the composer's direction.

MADAME SCHUMANN will give Pianoforte Recitals on the 24th and 31st inst., assisted by Madame Joachim, contralto.

MADAME ARABELLA GODDARD, having recovered from her long and severe indisposition, will appear at her benefit concert in St. James's Hall, on the 27th inst.

In a musical trial, which has recently taken place at the Lincoln Assizes, the discord being a claim for damages on the part of the plaintiff (Mr. Robinson), on account of the non-fulfilment of Madame Arabella Goddard, the pianiste, to perform at two recitals, at Brigg, Judge Brett ruled that illness was a case of force majoure, as in the French Code, and that an artist could not be called upon for compensation provided due notice was given to the concert speculator of the indisposition. This ruling of the learned Judge will be difficult of application, as singers may have an extinction of voice at the eleventh hour, as is so frequently the case with Mr. Sims Reeves, who has unfortunately a delicate throat, and who pays the penalty of this vocal susceptibility by losing his honorarium, a heavy loss enough, without the addition of a fine for lack of sufficient notice of his incapacity to sing.

Dr. Hiller will compose a work for the opening of the International Exhibition on the 1st of May, which will be conducted by himself.

KAPELLMEISTER REINECKE, of Leipzig, will be in town this season, and will bring with him a new Overture in celebration of Peace.

Mendelssohn's 'Elijah' has recently been performed at the Berlin Singakademie, conducted by Herr Blumner, the principal singers being Fraulein Adler, leading soprano; Fraulein Decker; Frau Joachim, contralto; Herr Geyer, of the Cathedral, tenor; Herr Krause, of the Opera-house, basso. At Leipzig the work was given with Fräulein Weckerlin, Fräulein Mühle, Fräulein Nanitz, Herr Wiedemann, and Herr Ehrke. Handel's oratorio has been performed at the Gewandhaus concert, the solo singers being the Damen Gips, Schmidt, Mühle, Herrn Wolters and Gura.

HERR MERELLI will be the future Impresario of the St. Petersburg Italian Opera House, the

Government having given up the direction of it, in consequence of the exorbitant terms asked by

At Antwerp, the 'Barbiere di Siviglia,' was produced last Saturday, for that night only. The cast included Mdlle. Artôt, Signor Marini, Signor Padilla, and Signor Bossi.

On Saturday the new opera, 'Elizabeth de Hongrie,' composed by M. Beer, of Paris, a nephew of Meyerbeer, was performed for the first time in Brussels. An Italian adaptation will be brought out in Milan. On Sunday there was a festival, at which an apropos 'Hymne à la Paix' was declaimed by Mdlle. Tordeus, of the Théâtre Français.

At Presburg, a musical drama, by Herr Richard Hagen, entitled 'Der Bräutigam in Erwartung,' has been very successful: the music is, according to the *Illustrirte Zeitung*, melodious, fresh, and

THE Italian Opera Company of Calcutta has been giving M. Gounod's 'Faust,' with Mdlle. Rosavalle as Margherita, and Signor Rosenati as Faust. Amongst the principal singers of the company are Signor and Madame Coy, who sang in 'La Sonnambula.

SIGNOR PETRELLA is now engaged in the composition of a new opera, for the Scala, at Milan, to be entitled 'Sixtus V.'

In Florence, Herr Hans von Bülow has lately been successfully introducing German musical masterpieces to the Italian public at his concerts. In the first series of concerts Beethoven's works filled the programmes; in the second series Schumann's, Schubert's and Mendelssohn's works have been performed.

#### DRAMA

CHARING CROSS THEATRE.

THE programme substituted on Saturday night at the Charing Cross Theatre for 'Les Vivacités du Capitaine Tic,' and 'Le Chapeau d'un Hor-loger,' has at least the merit of novelty. Two out of three of the pieces it comprised had not previously been seen in England, and have yet scarcely lost in France the gloss of newness. 'Le Passant' is a pleasant idyll, by M. François Coppée, a young poet of the romantic school, who has recently been appointed Librarian of the Luxembourg. When first produced at the Odéon, it owed much to the acting of Mdlle. Agar and Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt. atting of Mulle. Agar and Mulle. Sarah Bernharde.
Its proud heroine, whose heart feels, at sight of a
young musician asleep in her garden, its first pang
of relenting, was played on Saturday by Mdlle.
Blanche; while the troubadour was presented by
Mdlle. E. Legrand. The versification of the poem is good, and the sentiment is pretty and tender. Those caring to know the story will find a brief description of it in the Athenœum for the 23rd description of it in the Athenœum for the 23rd of January, 1869. Mdlle. E. Legrand, as Zanctto, delivered the verses with a pleasing voice, and with musical intonation. Her associate, Mdlle. Blanche, suffered from a cold, by which her efforts were much impeded.—'Vert Vert,' a comédie-vaudeville, in three acts, by MM. Desforges and Villeneuve, followed, with Mdlle. Déjazet in her original rôle of Vert Vert. This vivacious and not over-decent piece, like half the plays in which Mdlle. Déjazet appears, follows the fortunes of Cherubin. Vert Vert, however, in honour of their dead parrot, the hero of Gresset's celebrated poem, do the nuns and pensionnaires, among whom Chedean parrot, the hero of Gresset's celebrated poem, do the nuns and pensionnaires, among whom Cherubin is in this instance residing, call the budding Don Juan. How Vert Vert, having seen a little of the world, returns—first to shock, then to corrupt, the minds of those among whom he has long resided in serenity,—is easily imagined by all who know the acting of Mdlle. Déjazet. On the whole, the piece was fairly presented, though M. Legrenay, as Jobin, the gardener of the convent, displayed an amount of exaggeration and extravagance altogether new, and quite regrettable to

On Tuesday 'La Corde Sensible,' of M. Lambert | also to appear before the curtain.

Thiboust, and 'Les Erreurs du Bel Age,' a vaude-ville by MM. Duvert and Lauzanne, were given, together with the favourite proverbe, 'Une Mauvaise Nuit est bientôt passée.'

#### Dramatic Gossip.

Most of the London theatres will open on Easter Monday, or shortly afterwards. The Adelphi and Princess's will re-open with drama, the Lyceum will give French plays, and the Globe comedy and opera bouffe. Mr. Fairelough will play in tragedy at Sadler's Wells. The change at the Haymarket will be deferred till the 1st of May, when Mr. Sothern will re-appear, and will play in Mr. Byron's new comedy, 'An English Gentleman.'

THE burlesque of 'The Idle 'Prentice' was revived on Saturday last at the Strand Theatre.

A DRAMA from the French, abounding in extravagant incident, has been played, with the title of 'Sixteen Years Ago,' at the New East London

On Monday, for her benefit, Miss Marriott appeared as Margery in 'The Rough Diamond' and the Duchess in 'Cloud and Sunshine.' To-night is the last night of her present engagement at Sadler's Wells.

'THE MARINER'S COMPASS' and the burlesque of 'Black-Eyed Susan' have been revived at the Surrey Theatre. In the last-named piece Miss Oliver and Mr. Dewar played their original parts.

'ELFIE; OR, THE CHERRY-TREE INN' is the title of Mr. Boucicault's new drama produced in Glasgow. It has an eminently melo-dramatic plot, abounding in robberies, attempted murders, and exciting incidents. Miss Lydia Foote played the heroine. The parts were supported by Mr. Neville and Mr. Parselle.

Mr. Dominick Murray is, we are informed, expected to arrive shortly in England from America.

In Brussels, at the Théâtre Royal du Parc, a performance has been given, for the benefit of the Society in aid of the French peasants, which included amongst other pieces 'Les Femmes Terribles,' a comedy in one act, and 'Recette contre les Belles-Mères,' a comedietta also in one act, Errethe performances of Madawa Ludie et the contre les Belles-Mères, à comedietta also in one act. For the performances of Madame Judic at the Théâtre des Fantaisies Parisiennes, the opérabouffe, 'Le Joueur de Flûte' has been given, with the new folie-vaudeville, 'Le Carnaval d'un Tigre.' At the Théâtre des Variétés, Madame Jarousseau appeared for her benefit in 'Thérèse; ou, l'Orpheline de Chaptar,' a drawe in three ests. de Génève,' a drama in three acts.

M. TISSERANT commenced his series of performances at the Théâtre Royal du Parc, Brussels, on Saturday last, with Mdlle. Honorine in the principal female parts. The entertainment included 'L'Homme n'est pas Parfait'; a two-act comedy, 'La Belle et la Bête'; and 'Un Mari dans du Coton,' the latter of which has been recently acted in London by Mdlle. Déjazet's French company. At the Théatre Molière the popular drama, 'Les Pauvres de Paris,' on which Mr. Boucicault's 'Streets of London' was founded, has been given, and its different tableaux of Paris life have proved

'KATHARINA II. von Ruszland,' a tragedy by Dr. Albert Lindner, has recently been performed at the Belle Alliance Theatre in Berlin; and at the Wallnertheater a new comedy, in five acts, 'Die Duellfrage,' adapted from the Italian by Herr Hugo Müller, has been represented for the first time. The tragedy had previously been performed

Fräulein Auguste Götze's new tragedy in five acts, entitled 'Susanna Mountfort,' has recently been performed at the Royal Hoftheater in Dresden. The plot of the tragedy turns on the tragic fortunes of the actress Mountfort, and is skilfully worked out. The principal actors—Fräulein Ulrich and Herr Detmer—were repeatedly summoned to the footlights, and the authoress had

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'DIE HERREN DER SCHÖPFUNG,' by S. Fritz, recently performed for the first time at the Karlin Vienna, was received with much theater,

'MAX EMANUEL'S BRAUTFAHRT,' the comedy by Herr Georg Köberle, has been produced at the Hotheater of Stuttgart, with every mark of success. The Illustrirte Zeitung states that the piece was thoroughly appreciated by the audience, and that the author gained well-earned applause.

In Vienna, Herr Adolf Wilbrandt's one-act comedicta, 'Jugendliebe,' has been well received at the Burgtheater. At the Karltheater two novelties are in preparation—a comedy, 'Mit einem Fusze im Criminal,' by Herr Otto Girndt, and a farce, 'Zwei Bekannte Persönlichkeiten,' by an anonymous author.

HERR FERDINAND VON HELLWALD, of Vienna, HERR FERDINARD VON HELLWALD, of Vienna, is engaged on a 'Geschichte des Niederlandeschen Theaters.' So far as we know, no work on this subject exists in any language, and, considering the importance that the stage attained to in the Netherlands in former days, the monograph is likely to prove interesting.

The Rivista Europea announces the great success of a new comedy in five acts, 'Il Denaro,' recently performed in Naples. The author, the Princess of Luperano, is, it is said, a debutante as a dramatic writer, and what is most extraordinary makes her début at the venerable age of eighty-two!

'LA MORTE DEL RE DASARATA,' the new drama in two acts written by Prof. Angelo De Gubernatis, and founded on the legend of the Râmâyana, has been performed with great success at the Teatro Nuovo, in Florence. Signor Ernesto Rossi in the part of the King Daçaratha was admirable, and his acting was enthusiastically applauded. Prof. Angelo acting was enthusiastically applauded. Prof. Angelo De Gubernatis deserves great praise for his attempt to raise the fallen fortunes of the Italian drama, and his poetic dramas 'II Re Nala,' and 'La Morte del Re Dasarata,' founded on beautiful Indian legends, are models of good taste and of purity of style. This is only the second dramatic work of the years, author, who was horn in 1840 but his the young author, who was born in 1840, but his learned works on Oriental literature and mythology are numerous and excellent.

THE King of Italy, in accordance with the re-commendation of the Minister of Public Instruction, Commendatore Cesare Correnti, has created Signor Ernesto Rossi, the eminent actor, an officer of the Order of the Corona d'Italia, in recognition of the great services he has rendered to Italian

At the National Theatre of Pesth, C. Szigligeti's new drama, entitled 'Törok Janos,' has been per-formed for the first time, and the German papers speak in terms of praise of the effective situations and dramatic power of the first three acts.

At the Gerbino Theatre of Turin, Signor Leopoldo Marenco's latest production, entitled 'Perchè al Cavallo si Guarda in Bocca,' was favourably received on its first performance.

Mr. FECHTER and Miss Carlotta Leclercq have been performing in Washington and subsequently in Cincinnati, in 'Hamlet,' 'Ruy Blas,' 'The Lady of Lyons,' and 'Don Cæsar de Bazan.'

Mr. Boucicault's drama, 'Jezebel,' has reached America, and has been played in Chicago.

#### ANTIQUARIAN NOTES.

'Goody Two Shoes'—I hope you will not think the authorship of 'Goody Two Shoes' to be a sub-ject too trifling for the Athenœum. It is, at any ject too triting for the Athenœum. It is, at any rate, a question upon which there has been often debate; and at this time in the South Kensington Museum, a copy, which is a part of the Dyce bequest, is exhibited under a glass case with the label attached, "Attributed to Oliver Goldsmith." The story has been often so attributed; and it has merits which would not diminish the reputation even of the author of 'The Vicar of Wakefield.' 'Goody Two Shoes,' however, was not written by

Goldsmith. The author was Mr. Giles Jones, resident secretary of the York Buildings Water Company. This gentleman was an intimate friend of Mr. John Newbery, the well-known bookseller and publisher in St. Paul's Churchyard, and he took part with him in that series of moral and took part with him in that series of moral and entertaining books for children, of which 'Goody Two Shoes' was one. Mr. Jones also wrote another "famous" (as the term then went) 'History of Giles Gingerbread;' and it has always been a tradition in his family that he was the author of 'Little Tommy Trip.' The names of his other stories are not known. His brother, Griffith Jones, was a friend of Johnson Swellett and Goldswith was a friend of Johnson, Smollett, and Goldsmith. Griffith was editor of the London Chronicle, of the Daily Advertiser, and of the Public Ledger; he contributed many papers to the Literary Magazine and the British Magazine. Of his sons, the eldest, Stephen Jones, was the editor of the Whitehall Evening Post and of the General Evening Post. He was also the conductor of the Freemasons' Magazine; and succeeded Isaac Reed as editor of the European Magazine, and Dr. Stanger Clarke as editor of the Naval Chronicle. The younger son of Giles Jones, Mr. John Jones, succeeded his brother Stephen in the editorship of the European Magazine and the Naval Chronicle; and the son of John Jones is Mr. J. Winter Jones, the present Principal Librarian of the British Museum. You have now "chapter and verse" for the settlement of the often-disputed parentage of 'Goody Two Shoes.' For fifty years her history was the delight of every child in England who could read. Then came an interval of thirty or forty years, during which she was half-forgotten. I am happy to say that a new edition has lately been published. Perhaps you do not remember that the tale was written not only for children but for grown people, and for a political purpose? a political purpose?

Chug-Chuggie.—It seems probable, after all the learning bestowed upon this word, that both chug, learning bestowed upon this word, that both chug, chuggie, and other pig-calls, owe their origin simply to the will and pleasure of those persons who first employed them. Hartshorne, in his 'Salopia Antiqua,' under the word "Dacky," a sucking-pig, asks, "From what people have we learned this word? And where did we pick up the kind invisation for pigs to feed which is conveyed in calling tation for pigs to feed which is conveyed in calling out at the trough Dăk, dăk, dăk? I can imagine the appellation Săs, săs, săs, as conveyed directly by the Latins; but whence we have derived dắk, dắk, it is difficult to say." Possibly it may be nothing more than an imitation of the sound produced by rapping on the pail in which the pig's duced by rapping on the pail in which the pig's meat is carried, as also the call Näk, näk, näk, näk, which is used in some localities. In most parts of Shropshire, when any person wishes to rouse up a pig which is lying down, or to drive it away from any place, the cry is, Stéw pig, stéw pig. Whether the word should be written stew, or stue, or whence derived, I know not. It may have just as much meaning as Shu, shu, employed to drive away fowls. When a pig is snatching at any solid substance When a pig is snatching at any solid substance floating in a liquid, it is said to be slotching a word evidently intended to imitate the sound produced by the process.

Has not your Correspondent, "E. A. B.," gone too far in searching for a derivation for this expression? The Berkshire form of it is Teggie-teggie, and from the peculiar intonation with which it is pronounced, and from the fact of its being merely feeding-call, it is probable that it is only an a feeding-cail, it is probable that it is only an imitation of the champing noise pigs make with their jaws when eating, which is totally different from that of any other animal. The bucolic mind does not go very deep for the formation of its expressions, the Coop-coop in calling cattle being, of course, simply Come-come, and the Coobiddy in calling fowls manifestly a corruption of Come hither. M. J. B.

To Correspondents.—E. R.—E. P.—M. H.—J. R. F.—H. W.—H. L. W.—S. W.—received.

Errata.-No.~2264,~p.~329,~col.~3,~line~12~from~top,~for~"is" read are; line 14, for "332" read 1068.

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